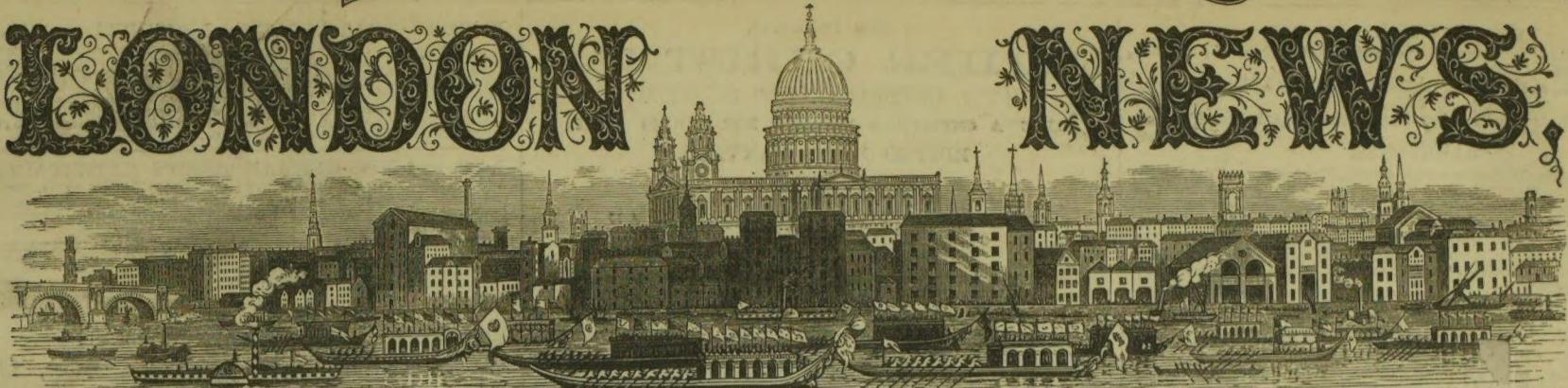


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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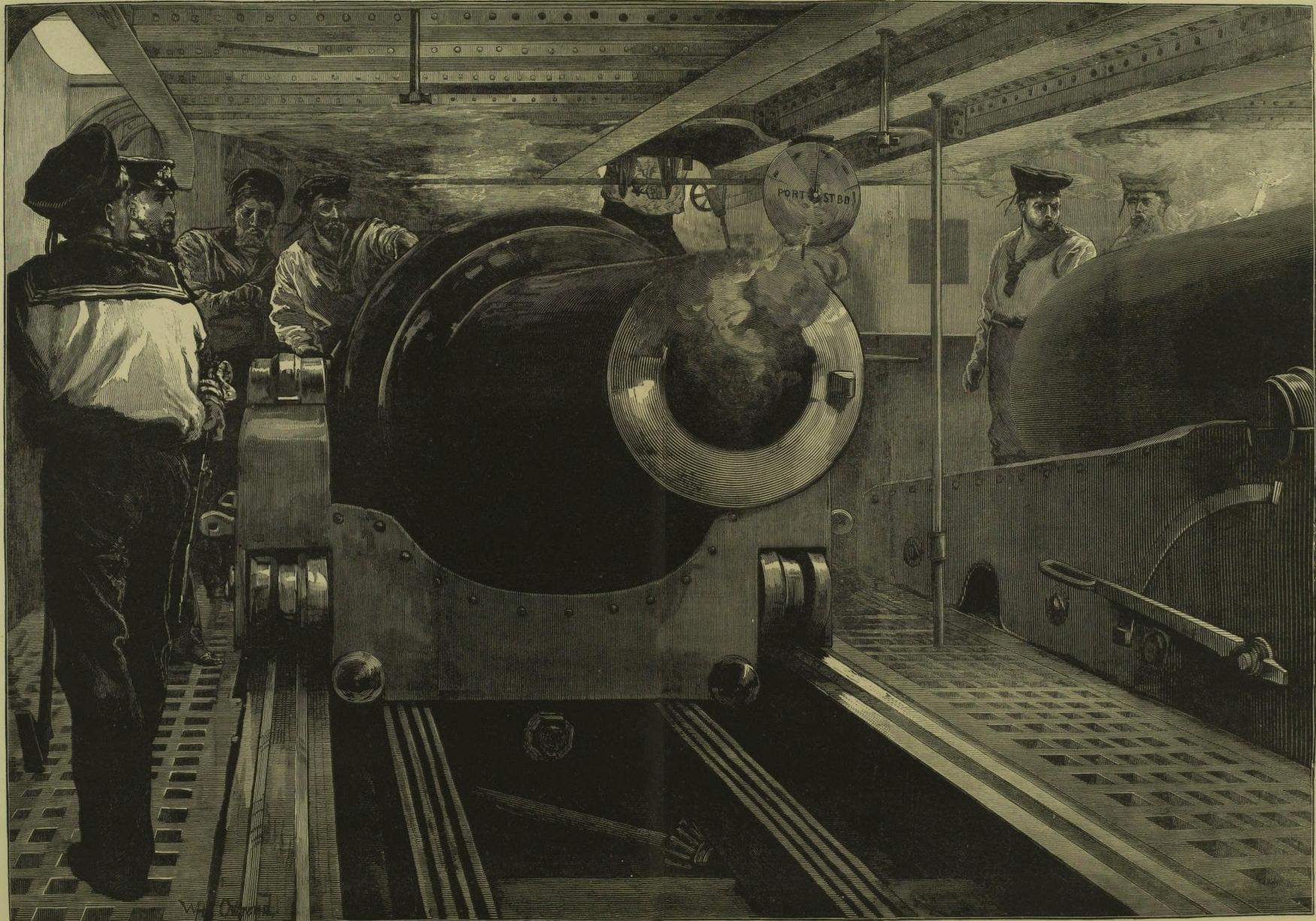
SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1879.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.  
By Post, 6d.



LUNDI KHANA, KHYBER PASS: CAVE WHERE SIR SAMUEL BROWNE AND STAFF BIVOUACKED ON THE NIGHT OF NOV. 23.  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.





GUN PRACTICE WITH THE THIRTY-EIGHT TON GUN ON BOARD H.M.S. THUNDERER.

This Engraving is made from a Sketch taken, in May last, during Gunnery Practice on board H.M.S. Thunderer at Portsmouth, and it represents the 38-ton Gun which burst, on Thursday week, killing eleven men, at the anchorage of the Fleet in the Sea of Marmora.

of so large a majority of the French people, as it is a desire to avoid sterile divisions and to turn to best account present and passing opportunities. "Let well alone" is the true meaning of the electoral voice of France definitely uttered on Sunday last. The Legislature in each of its branches will undoubtedly respond to this mandate. The Senate, although it will guard with vigilance the foundations of the existing régime, will not be likely to lend its aid to any violent plans of policy, foreign or domestic.

It is, of course, uncertain what will be the projects of reform, or what the propositions of change, which the Legislative bodies will agree to pass. Possibly, to a large extent, they will be civil rather than political. It may be taken for granted, however, that the Republic will aim at rendering its official machinery and personnel homogeneous. Caution, even in doing this, will not be superfluous. Still, one cannot but admit that the Republic ought to be served by those who acquiesce in its authority. There is room for improvement in the laws relating to public education, both primary and scholastic. The burdens of taxation may be judiciously lightened. The military spirit may be held in somewhat closer restraint. The resources of the State may be widely developed. International relations may be preserved and strengthened upon a quiet footing. We must not expect from the Republic, however, any present alteration of the Protectionist system. France has rather receded than advanced during the last lustre, or decade, in its appreciation of Free Trade. In this respect, it goes hand in hand with the United States of America. But we incline to the belief that our neighbours, as now organised, will eschew warlike propension. Universal Suffrage in France, however objectionable it may appear to some as the basis of political institutions, will tend almost inevitably to the maintenance of peace. It has done so already. It will do so, we cannot help hoping, to a much larger extent. The agricultural mind in France is not ambitious, but thrifty. The peasantry have known enough of the privations entailed upon them by war to look coldly upon any policy of military glory. Even in the cities and large towns, the working classes, unless strongly stimulated by the Ruling Powers, view with some apprehension any collision between the Powers, which, in effect, would open a drain upon their life, energies, industry, and earnings. But we are probably speculating without any exact knowledge of indispensable premises. Be this as it may, it is as certain as it is gratifying that the present aspirations of the French people are domestic rather than foreign, and the late Senatorial Elections will serve to strengthen them.

#### THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, attended Divine service on Sunday at Whippingham church. The Rev. Thomas J. Rowsell officiated. Prince Leopold came to London on Monday, and returned to Osborne on Tuesday. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice have taken daily out-door exercise. Colonel M'Neill, Equerry to the Queen, who by her Majesty's command had attended Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne on their journey to Canada, arrived last week from Ottawa and had an audience of the Queen at Osborne House. The Hon. Caroline Cavendish and the Hon. Evelyn Paget have left Osborne, and the Hon. Harriet Phipps and the Hon. Ethel Cadogan have arrived as Maids of Honour in Waiting. Major-General Lynedoch Gardiner has arrived as Equerry in Waiting, and Colonel G. A. Maude has left Osborne.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with Princes Albert Victor and George and Princesses Louise Victoria and Maud of Wales, attended Divine service at Sandringham church on Sunday. The Rev. F. Hervey and the Rev. Teignmouth Shore officiated. The Princess has sent a donation of £25 in aid of the funds of the Newport Market Refuge and Industrial School, Soho.

The Duke of Connaught took leave of the Queen on Thursday week, and left Osborne in her Majesty's yacht Alberta on his departure for Berlin. Prince Leopold accompanied his brother to Portsmouth. The Duke crossed from Dover on Monday evening in the special mail-steamer Maid of Kent to Calais, and travelled thence direct to Berlin, where he arrived at a quarter to eleven on Tuesday night.

The Duke of Cambridge, as Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, held a Levée at the Horse Guards on Wednesday, which was fully attended.

**LEVEES, DRAWINGROOMS, AND BALLS AT DUBLIN CASTLE.** The lamented death of the Grand Duchess of Hesse having caused the postponement of the first Levée and the first Drawingroom to the 28th and 29th of this month, some changes became necessary in the original programme:—January, Tuesday, 28, first Levée; Wednesday, 29, first Drawingroom; Thursday, 30, dinner and evening party; Friday, 31, dinner and evening party. February—Tuesday, 4, dinner and evening party; Friday, 7, state ball; Tuesday, 11, banquet to the Knights of St. Patrick and investiture of the Order; Tuesday, 18, second Levée; Wednesday, 19, second Drawingroom; Thursday, 20, dinner and evening party; Friday, 21, dinner and evening party; Monday, 24, full-dress dinner. March—Wednesday, 5, second state ball (for Irish manufacturers); Friday, 7, full-dress dinner; Saturday, 8, command night at the theatre; Monday, 10, dinner and evening party; Monday, 17, St. Patrick's ball.

There will be two balls at the Chief Secretary's, the first on the 27th and the second on the 28th of this month.

#### FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Sir Charles Decimus Crosley, of Sunningdale Park, Berkshire, with Helen, younger daughter of James Wright, Esq., of Belsize Park-gardens, was solemnised at St. Peter's, Belsize Park, on Tuesday, Dec. 31 last. The bride wore a white satin dress, with tulle veil, and wreath of orange-blossoms. After the breakfast, which was given at the house of the bride's father, Sir Charles and his bride left en route for the Continent.

A marriage is arranged to take place between the Hon. Frederick W. Lambton, Coldstream Guards, second son of the Earl of Durham, and Miss Beatrix Bulteel, second daughter of Mr. John Bulteel, Pamflete, Devon.

#### ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

##### A SOAP BUBBLE—THE MATERIALS.

Professor Dewar, F.R.S., in his second lecture on a Soap Bubble, given on Tuesday week, Dec. 31, reverted to illustrations of its materials, demonstrating the effect of their impurities. Thus the presence of carbonate of lime and other salts in London water necessitates the use of more soap to produce a good froth, and soap which forms a jelly is also objectionable. Having exhibited the good effect of distilled water, he adverted to Faraday's obtaining very pure water by freezing, since during crystallisation all impurities are ejected; and then, by the aid of the electric lamp, he exhibited on a screen the beautiful formation of ice crystals. The properties of the air or gas which the bubble may contain was next considered, and it was shown that gases differ in weight—carbonic acid gas, or fixed air, the gas in soda-water and other effervescent drinks, being much heavier than ordinary air or coal gas; hydrogen being the lightest of all gases. The great expansibility and elasticity of gases were also noticed, and the pressure of our atmosphere upon the earth—15 lb. upon the square inch, was compared to that of a perpendicular yard of lead. The Professor then illustrated the manner in which Faraday succeeded in compressing the gas chlorine into a yellowish-green oily liquid, and exhibited some of the properties of that remarkable element, including its mixture with transparent coal-gas, which is violently decomposed with the deposit of soot. He also showed how two colourless gases may combine to form solids. After exhibiting several gases in the fluid state, and pointing out their peculiar mobility, he proceeded to show how carbonic-acid gas is compressed by means of the air-pump. When the pressure was suspended the liquid boiled; and when the liquid was exposed to the air part of it became snow, through rapid evaporation. By means of a hydraulic press, some of this snow was squeezed into a wooden mould, and produced as a small block of carbonic-acid ice, with crystalline fracture. The temperature of this ice was about 120 degrees below the freezing point of water.

##### THE FORM OF THE SOAP BUBBLE.

Professor Dewar began his third lecture, on Thursday, Jan. 2, with experiments in relation to the condition of the air inclosed in a soap bubble. He showed on the screen how some bubbles in a horizontal tube were expanded by heat and contracted by cold; and he also exhibited Dr. Tyndall's method of studying the movements of a bubble in a vacuous space by the projection of a beam of light from the electric lamp upon a plate of ice. A small portion in the interior was thereby thawed, and a six-rayed star formed. As the water occupies less space than ice, a vacuum was produced, in which the mobility of the drop was very evident. The Professor then proceeded to consider the form of the soap bubble, defined as a sphere containing air compressed by an envelope, with its properties of cohesion, capillarity, and elasticity; and for experimental purposes he produced an indiarubber balloon, which possesses many of the properties of the soap bubble, but requires more force to expand it. He next showed, by apparatus for forcing upward a column of water, that by increasing the diameter of the balloon the pressure increases up to a certain point, and then diminishes again; and he stated that the same rule applies to the pressure in soap bubbles; the measurement of the latter, however, is so minute that a horizontal tube must be used instead of a vertical, the range of pressure being under the tenth of an inch. The larger the soap bubble the less is the pressure. Having shown, by means of polarising apparatus, that colours are produced in colourless glass put into a "state of strain" by bending, the Professor showed that similar phenomena are exhibited by strained india-rubber films, but not by those of the soap bubble. The optical effect caused by the disarrangement of the atoms of the glass was very remarkable. The Professor then gave instructions for preparing wires and rings for mounting permanent soap bubbles for study, and showed, by means of his apparatus, how a large and a small bubble, when brought into contact, coalesce into one, the different degrees of pressure being thereby equalised. In conclusion, among other remarkable experiments, it was shown that with india-rubber balloons, which when filled with water and pierced send up a jet through a fine orifice, the diminishing jet may be increased by pouring hot water on the balloon. The effect is more striking when a sharp-pointed glass tube is inserted in the balloon.

##### CAPILLARITY—LIQUID JETS AND DROPS.

Professor Dewar, in opening his fourth lecture on Saturday last, the 4th inst., resumed the consideration of the form of the soap bubble by explaining a previous experiment. The hot water poured on the indiarubber balloon increased the strain, and thus augmented the jet; and by the mechanical effect produced by heating indiarubber films a weight was lifted. He then proceeded to illustrate the physical phenomenon termed capillarity. First he demonstrated in an arrangement of connected glass tubes of different shapes that the water was at the same level in all; and then showed that in very narrow tubes the liquid rose higher than in wider ones; the narrower the tube the greater the height of the liquid: halving the width doubled the height. In this respect fluids differ, as was shown with mercury. The same phenomenon was exhibited with two glass plates separated by paper, at one side touching. When dipped in water a beautiful curve was formed, through the water being highest where the plates were closest. It having been shown that a column of water poured on a sheet of indiarubber produced a spherical surface, the substance being drawn in, it was explained that the surface of the liquid in a very fine tube has a similar curve. This capillary attraction was also illustrated by reference to sponge and a mass of salt, a coloured liquid rising in their fine tubes. The Professor next stated that when three strains or weights balance they divide a circle into equal parts, so that when three soap bubbles of the same size touch they produce three planes, all drawing at the same point, yet quite steady. Indiarubber balloons filled with water are not spherical in air, but become so in water, when the pressure is equal in all directions. It was also shown that the curved surface of a liquid becomes plane when heat is applied, and then assumes the state of vapour. The Professor next exhibited the formation of a large soap bubble by the contact of two smaller ones; and then, by ingenious apparatus, elongated the bubble into a cylindrical form till it broke into two globular bubbles with a very small intermediate one. This process, he said, may be repeated till the film is too small to form a sphere. A globule of oil in alcohol and water was shown to follow the same laws; and it was demonstrated how the phenomena may be studied leisurely if the fluid be made a very little lighter than the oil. It was also proved that a jet of water is a cylinder, which breaks up into globular drops; and this was brilliantly illustrated by the projection of a jet of inflammable liquid from an indiarubber balloon; the cylindrical form changed into isolated drops on fire. The breaking up of a jet of water into drops was also shown by intermittent flashes of light.

#### DISASTER IN NAVAL GUNNERY.

We regret to state that on Thursday week at the anchorage of Admiral Sir Geoffrey Hornby's squadron of the Mediterranean fleet, in the Gulf of Ismid, Sea of Marmora, a terrible accident happened on board H.M.S. Thunderer. That most powerful turret-ship, as many of our readers know, is equipped with two armoured turrets, placed fore and aft, each containing two heavy guns. Those in the aft-turret are 35-ton guns, while those in the fore-turret were each of the weight of 38 tons, constructed at Woolwich Arsenal. In May last, while the ship was lying at Portsmouth, our Artist, Mr. W. Overend, paid her a visit, and witnessed the ordinary gun practice, of which he made a Sketch; and this furnishes our illustration of the interior of the turret, with the great gun and the men engaged in its working, now presented for our Extra Supplement of the week. There have been several misfortunes on board the Thunderer. It will be remembered that, in the summer of 1876, while getting up steam for a trial of her engines at Portsmouth, a boiler explosion took place, which killed more than forty men and boys. The ship was again brought into unhappy notoriety by an explosion of coal gas at Malta, besides having had her bilge keels carried away by grounding at Gibraltar. She is the heaviest-armed fighting vessel in commission, and, with the exception of the Dreadnought, which is fitting out at Portsmouth, the heaviest armed ship afloat. She was launched in 1872, but lay idle three or four years. It was originally intended that her armament should consist of four 35-ton guns; but the perfection to which Mr. George Rendel, of the Elswick Ordnance Company, had brought his hydraulic system for loading, training, running-out, and firing guns of the largest size, enabled the Admiralty to substitute, by way of experiment, two 38-ton guns for the two 35-ton guns in the fore-turret, the armament of the after-turret, with its hand-loading gear, remaining unaltered. The application of the hydraulic system not only caused the services of twenty men to be dispensed with, but enabled the Admiralty to add 3 ft. to the length of the guns, whereby an augmented penetrating energy of 10 per cent was secured. The guns are 19½ ft. in length, the interior diameter of the turret itself being only 24 ft. The diameter of the bore is 12 in., or half an inch less than the calibre of the guns carried by the Dreadnought, while the length of the bore is 16½ ft. The shot used weighs 700 lb., the full charge being 85 lb., and the battering charge 110 lb. of pebble powder. It has nine grooves, upon the Woolwich increasing system, one twist being completed in thirty-five calibres. With a battering charge it projects a shot with a velocity of 1410 ft. per second, the energy at the muzzle per inch of shot's circumference being 257-foot tons, and 215-foot tons at 1000 yards. These guns are manufactured after the Fraser mode of construction, which is a modification of Sir William Armstrong's plan of shrinking wrought-iron coils; the main difference being that at Woolwich the gun is built up of a few long double or triple coils, instead of several short single ones and a forged breech-piece. The two 38-ton guns on the Thunderer were the first of that weight sent on board ship, and were for their calibre the heaviest and strongest in the Royal Navy, being bored only to 12 in., while the latter 38's have bores of 12½ in. diameter. This bore was adopted when the calibre was still undecided. It was specially adapted for the Thunderer, as it allowed of the same ammunition being used for the 38 as for the 35-ton guns. The charge and the projectile were consequently less than those for other 38-ton guns, which fire 800-lb. shot with 160 lb. of powder.

The bursting of the gun on Thursday week, during the usual gun practice, caused the death of eleven persons—namely, two officers, Lieutenants Coker and Daniel, a Corporal of Marine Artillery, two coxswains, a boatswain's mate and gunner's mate, and four seamen, besides wounding the boatswain and thirty-three other men, some of them badly. The fore-turret was, on the recommendation of Captain Brandreth, fitted with alternative hand gear for loading, elevating, and depressing the gun and running it out, so that the disablement from any cause of the hydraulic gear should not necessitate the disablement of the guns. It is possible that at the time the gun burst the turret was manned for manual drill, seeing that, while under Mr. Rendel's system it takes twenty men in and outside the turret to work the two guns, under the alternative system each gun requires twenty-one men to serve it, or forty-two for the battery—nearly the number stated to have been killed and wounded. The following telegram has been received from Admiral Hornby, in reply to a message directing him to report the position of the killed and wounded at the time of the explosion:—"Only one man who was in the turret survived, and one man who was looking into the turret from the battery-deck was also killed. The officer of the turret was using the reflector sight, the captain of the turret the centre sight. The wounded were on the fore part of the battery deck."

It seems that the gun burst when it was loaded with the full charge of powder and an empty shell. It had before stood firing with the full battering charge. A general impression prevails that the disaster was occasioned by there being a space at the time of firing between the shell and the cartridge, the gap having been caused by the slipping forward of the shell through the depression of the gun in loading. The turret, which is armoured to the extent of 14 in., is simply disabled, not destroyed; probably the rotating gear is displaced, and the walls themselves are not damaged. Seven men only are required in the turret during gun practice—viz., the captain of the turret, the captain of each gun, and two men to look after each compressor. The whole of the gun detachment inside, except one man, appear to have been killed. The top of the turret is not armoured; and the probability is that the remainder of the killed and all the wounded received their hurts from the fragments projected through the roof. Nothing is said as to the condition of the second gun, which, owing to the massiveness of its construction has, doubtless, escaped damage. The following is a correct list of the killed:—Lieutenant A. H. Coker, R.N., Lieutenant Daniel, Royal Marine Artillery, and Corporal Bolton; George Ferns, coxswain of the launch; Isaac Grover, coxswain of cutter, John Roche, boatswain's mate; George N. Butland, William Mundy, and William Warne, leading seamen; Henry Bezzell, able seaman; Job Hough, gunner's mate, died on Saturday morning. The other wounded are going on favourably. The funerals of the officers and men killed took place on Friday in the Armenian burial-ground at Ismid. A preliminary inquiry into the cause of the accident was opened on board the Thunderer, at Ismid, on Saturday morning, but the ship has been ordered to Malta, where a more complete investigation will take place.

As the result of an analysis of the waters supplied to the metropolis during December, Dr. Frankland reports that those delivered by the five metropolitan companies drawing their supply from the Thames showed still more organic pollution than in November; and the Grand Junction Company's water was "inefficiently filtered, and contained moving organisms." The River Lea water supplied by the New River and East London Companies had been efficiently filtered, and showed less organic impurity than the Thames water.



THE AFGHAN WAR: SKETCHES IN CAMP BY LIEUTENANT PULLEY, 3RD GOORKHAS.



THE AFGHAN WAR: FORT ALI MUSJID, NOV. 22.  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

## THE AFGHAN WAR.

Our Illustrations of the War in Afghanistan for this week's publication comprise four Sketches by our Special Artist, Mr. W. Simpson, accompanying the head-quarters of Sir Samuel Browne's Division in the Khyber Pass; two Sketches by Lieutenant Neville Chamberlain, of the Central India Horse, who is serving as Orderly Officer to General Roberts, in the Khoorum Pass and Valley, and writes to us from Mohamed Azim's Fort, at the base of the Poywar Kotal, on Nov. 28; and a page of minor camp Sketches by Lieutenant C. Pulley, Adjutant of the 3rd Goorkhas, serving in the Division under command of General Donald Stewart, which is now on the advance by way of the Bholan Pass and Quetta towards Candahar.

The subjects of Mr. Simpson's Sketches are a view of Fort Ali Musjid, as it appeared on Nov. 22, the day of its capture; the bivouac of Sir Samuel Browne and his staff, on the night of the 23rd, in one of the caves on the mountain side at Lundi Khana, farther on westward through the Khyber; an extensive view of the Khoorum Khyber, or Little Khyber, beyond Dakka, as seen in the reconnaissance of the 26th, with the grand range of the Safed Koh, or White Mountains, which separate the Khyber Valley from the Khoorum Valley to the south; and lastly the same reconnoitring party on its return to the fort of Dakka. We have more than once described Fort Ali Musjid, and related how it was taken by a combined attack, General Macpherson, with the first brigade, occupying the adjacent Rhotas mountain, while General Tytler, with the second, took a circuitous route, over the rugged hill north of the Pass, to Kata Kushia, in the rear of the enemy's position. Meantime, the direct attack, by the third brigade, with artillery, was conducted by Brigadier Appleyard; so that the Afghans were soon compelled to abandon the fort, with all its guns, including those presented by Lord Mayo to Shere Ali ten years ago.

Lundi Khana, about half-way through the Khyber Pass from Ali Musjid to Dakka, is a mere ledge of rock, with a precipitous cliff above and below; and here are the first of a series of the cave dwellings which abound in this country, and which are used in winter by some of the "Kaffir" tribes, whose dwellings in summer are in tents. Half a dozen of these are about a mile from the camp at Dakka, cut in the sides of the hills. They appear to have been originally small natural caves, enlarged by art. The access to them is intentionally rough and difficult. A small round or square opening of 4 ft. or 5 ft. forms the entrance; within, the cave is enlarged to a height of 10 ft. or 12 ft., and fire-places and niches in the wall show efforts after a certain amount of comfort. It is stated that these caverns were excavated in the days when the Hindoo empire extended beyond Cabul, and before Mohammedanism had been introduced in Afghanistan.

An occasional correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing from Dakka, says:—

"On Tuesday, Nov. 26, Sir S. Browne went out on a reconnaissance with a squadron of the 10th Hussars, and another of the Guide Cavalry, as well as a party of native infantry, to occupy the heights on each side, in case there should be some of the Ameer's men or some fanatical Mussulmans lurking there, who might think it a proper thing to fire their jezails at us as we passed. On leaving the Khyber and seeing at first the Cabul river, the supposition comes to the mind that the road on towards Jellalabad will follow close on the right bank; and, looking from the fort here, that is the only direction where an opening out of this inclosed plain is visible. It turns out that the road from this leaves the fort at right angles to the stream and goes straight for the hills, and it is the Pass through at this point which is called the Khoorum Khyber, *khoord* being the word for 'little'; and truly enough, in comparison to the Khyber, which we have passed, this one is little indeed. If it did not lead through a ridge of hills it would not be worthy of being called a Pass at all. In the middle of it there is a lower conical hill, surrounded by an old, ruinous, square tower. This quite commands the Pass."

"The number of ruined forts on heights which we have already seen along this route are evidence of the importance it has had in some way or another. The probability is that their objects were military, and partly to be used as tolls; for this is an old and important road which has been well frequented from the most remote period, and the merchandise passing by it would no doubt be liable to black mail in times past as it is at present. Ali Musjid we know was used as a toll or custom house by the Ameer's people. These forts, as well as other evidences, suggest that this part of the world was in a better condition in former times than it is at present. The old Ishpoli Tope in the Khyber is a very splendid piece of architecture, contrasting wonderfully with the wretched mud forms of building seen around it. Such a monument implies considerable wealth and population, not to speak of architectural knowledge, in the locality when it was constructed, all of which has disappeared for ages, and the whole region has been reduced to a condition of civilisation which is only found amongst primitive races."

"As the reconnaissance party moved through the Pass we came upon a heap of stones on the side of the road. On inquiring as to what the heap meant, it was explained to us that when a man chances to be killed anywhere—a not uncommon event hereabouts—a few stones are placed on the spot, and every one passing it throws one on the heap. This seems to have been one of the most primitive customs, for it is found all over the world. Graves here are only a small heap of rude stones, but the heap is elongated to cover the body. We have passed lots of burying-grounds, and generally one of the graves has a larger mass of stones over it than the others; and a flag or two over such graves indicates that 'a peer,' or holy man, has been buried, and it becomes a shrine for offerings and prayers. There are evidences at some of these shrines that fires or lights have been burned regularly at them. On the tops of all the hills there are piles of stones which, when seen from below, look like statues, but they are, it would seem, only erected as shrines of some kind or another, and are one of the results of that cairn-building spirit which is seen everywhere."

"The General and staff only went a few miles beyond the Pass; but the party of cavalry went on for about nine miles to a village called Hazarnao, and came back with no news of any importance. The General and his party stopped on their return and ascended one of the hills over the tower in the Pass. From this a good distant view could be got, the most striking point being the Safed Koh, and the range extending east and west from it. At present there is but a small quantity of snow on the highest summit, so that it scarcely realises its name of the 'White Mountain.' Nearer to us along its base is a wide and extensive valley which belongs to the Shinwarries; nearer at hand still are dull round mountains, with grassy plains between them. On the right we could see well on towards Jellalabad; and on the plain towards Hazarnao, the Cabul River divides itself into a number of channels, making the valley in that place look pleasant by its contrast with the dry arid aspect of everything around. There are also some villages on the other side of the river, with trees about them, which are grateful to the

eye in such a region. We often passed people on the road men, women, and children, with camels."

In our Artist's sketch of the return from this reconnaissance of Nov. 26, the view is taken looking backward, to the mountains of the Khyber Pass.

The small frontier town of Thull, with the Afghan fort of Kapiyanga on the opposite bank of the Khoorum river, and with the encampment of General F. S. Roberts there on Wednesday, Nov. 20, when hostilities commenced, is the subject of Lieutenant Neville Chamberlain's two sketches. At three o'clock next morning the river was crossed by a squadron of the 10th Hussars, under Major Berkeley, who took up their position in the valley at some distance behind the fort, so as to cut off the retreat of its garrison. At the same time Major Channer, V.C., left camp with two companies of the 29th Punjab Infantry, by a circuitous route through the hills, came down a mile above the bridge, forded the stream, and took up a position to command the fort on the south side. The daylight revealed the Hussars and Punjaubees in the positions assigned to them. Orders were instantly given for the troops assembled below to advance. The native infantry regiments, led by Colonel Gordon, of the 29th, threw down the barricade of bushes and dashed quickly across the bridge; while the 12th Bengal Cavalry, under Colonel Gough, V.C., and No. 1 Mountain Battery, Captain Kelso, crossed the ford beside it. The infantry proceeded rapidly towards Kapiyanga in skirmishing order. The fort was silent, and not a flash of a rifle came from its walls. The gates were closed; but these were speedily burst open, and the troops rushed into it, only to find it empty. The garrison must have fled but a short time previously. Probably, in spite of the silence preserved, the movements of the distant columns had been heard by a scout, and hasty flight had at once taken place. The fires were still alight, and half-cooked food was lying on the ground near them. In a little room a Sepoy found three children, covered with rags. One of them, upon finding that they were discovered, held up a small string cage containing two partridges to their captor, and offered it to him to spare their lives. It is unnecessary to say that the children were kindly treated, and the little one was allowed to preserve the partridges. Shortly afterwards the 10th Hussars brought in three men, who offered no resistance, and, being disarmed, were lodged in the fort. General Roberts, with the Hussars and Bengal Cavalry, then advanced rapidly to the small fort of Ahmadshana, which was also found to be deserted. Next morning the Cavalry, the Mountain Battery, and the 29th Regiment advanced eight miles, to Hazara Pir; and the F and A Batteries Royal Artillery, the 23rd Punjab Pioneers, and a wing of the 5th Punjab Infantry moved forward to Ahmadshana. The natives at first fled at the approach of the troops; but, finding that there was no intention of molesting them in any way, soon returned to their homes. Shere Ali has no adherents in this part of the country, as the people have long been harassed and taxed by the Cabul ruler, and are apparently well pleased at the prospect of coming under British government.

The amusing Sketches of camp life, various familiar incidents, and figures or heads of different classes of the personages connected with a native Indian regiment, contributed by Lieutenant Pulley, were made in the encampment of the 3rd Goorkhas, at Meean Meer, and afterwards at Mooltan, in the middle of November, a week or two before the actual campaign began. The Mooltan Division, collected for the advance through the Bholan Pass, and by way of Quetta, on the route to Candahar, was inspected by the Commander-in-Chief, General Sir F. P. Haines, on Nov. 12, after which its command was taken by Lieutenant-General Donald Stewart, C.B., and on the 19th a portion of the troops moved down to Khanpore, thence proceeding by Rajanpore to Quetta, while another portion took the Sukkur route. The 3rd Goorkhas were encamped at Mooltan in front of the European barracks, then occupied by the 2nd battalion of the 60th Rifles. The marching orders were rather strict with regard to the limited quantity of personal baggage, only 80 lbs., allowed to each regimental officer. This condition obliged our military friends to put up with many slight inconveniences, the want of seats and tables in their tents, the scanty washing apparatus, and the extremely small dimensions of their temporary shelter. Lieutenant Pulley has seized upon the ludicrous aspects of such experiences, and has portrayed them in a humorous style.

The news of further movements and events since last week has not been considerable. Sir Samuel Browne is at Jellalabad, with five infantry and two cavalry regiments, and two batteries of field artillery, while he has strong detachments in his rear, at Basawul, Dakka, Lundi Khana, Ali Musjid, and Jumrood. General Roberts has established his head-quarters, with a sufficient force, in the Khoorum Valley and at Peiwar, while he has entered the neighbouring territory of Khost, and has reached Matoon, its chief place, receiving the submission of Mohammed Akran Khan, the deputy governor, and of the principal Maliks of Khost. This took place on Monday last, as we learn by telegrams of the latest date; but there is some apprehension that the camp of General Roberts's force may be attacked by hostile tribes of the Mangals, from the hills about Peiwar. The camp was prepared on Monday night to resist such an expected attack. In the south of Afghanistan, on the road from Quetta to Candahar, General Donald Stewart, with most of his Division, has crossed the Ghwaja Pass, while General Biddulph has got over the Khojuck Pass. They will probably be at Candahar by the end of this week, and it is not expected that they will meet with any resistance.

The entrance to the Khyber Pass, near Ali Musjid, is reported to be still harassed by a gang of from forty to fifty Kuki-Khel malcontents. Attempts were being made to disperse them. Major Cavagnan had reported that Wali Mahomed had refused to obey Yakob's call to Cabul. Some of Shere Ali's body-guard that accompanied him to Turkestan have deserted and returned home. There are rumours of the abdication and flight of Yakob Khan.

An incursion into British territory is reported to have been made by a band of Waziris, who plundered and burnt Tank; after which they retreated to the hills, pursued by cavalry, and part of them were cut off.

Lord Lytton has telegraphed some particulars which have reached him of the flight of Shere Ali. He left Cabul on Dec. 13, with the intention to proceed to St. Petersburg, after exacting from Yakob Khan an oath to obey the Ameer's instructions. His Highness's family and seventy lacs of rupees were sent away before he left.

Mr. H. E. Platt, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge, who for the past four years has been holding a mastership at All Saints' School, Blorham, has been elected to the head mastership of the Wellingborough Grammar School.

A dinner was given on Wednesday by the Mayor of Luton to the members of the Corporation. The Duke of Bedford, Mr. Whitbread, M.P., and Mr. Arthur Peel, M.P., were guests, and spoke to some of the toasts.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

The Senatorial elections held on Sunday exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the Republicans. Of eighty-two elections, sixty-four were carried by the Government and only sixteen by the Opposition. The Senate now contains 177 supporters of the Government, against an Opposition of 123. The Ministerial majority is accordingly fifty-four. Among the candidates who were defeated were Marshal Canrobert, Count Daru, M. de Meaux, and M. Rénan.

The Minister of Fine Arts has obtained the signature of the President of the Republic to a decree providing that, in addition to the annual exhibition of pictures, there shall be a triennial exhibition of all the best pictures shown during the previous three years. The first of these exhibitions will be held in May, 1881.

The Marquis of Tseng, the Chinese Ambassador, arrived in Paris with his family on the 3rd inst. from Marseilles. His suite is composed of fifteen mandarins and nine ladies.

An obscure French paper, *La France Nouvelle*, recently alleged that M. Challemel Lacour, a senator, had been expelled from a club for cheating at cards. An action for libel was brought, and on Wednesday the paper was condemned to pay 10,000 francs for damages. M. Gambetta was counsel for M. Lacour.

The editor of the journal *La République des Pyrénées Orientales* has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment and 2000f. fine for a libel on the King of Spain.

The Government has granted a pardon to twenty-four Communists in New Caledonia for their services against the insurgents there.

## SPAIN.

King Alfonso has returned to Madrid with the Royal family from the Pardo Palace. King Francisco d'Assis left for Paris on Sunday, after assisting at the first Levée held in the palace since the death of Queen Mercedes.

Marshal Espartero is dangerously ill in Logrono. He has had an apoplectic attack.

Moncasi, the man who fired at King Alfonso, was executed on a plain outside Madrid early on Saturday morning.

## PORTUGAL.

Parliament was opened at Lisbon on the 2nd inst. by the King in person, with the usual state ceremonies. The troops lined the streets, and the guns at the castle saluted. The King said that a treaty had been made with England for a railway between Goa and British India, and also for a railway uniting the Transvaal to Laurenco Marques. The number of light-houses on the coast of Portugal would be augmented. The fortifications of Lisbon would be proceeded with. The state of the finances required serious attention.

## ITALY.

Signor Depretis, President of the Council, and Signor Majorano, Minister of Public Works, in appealing to their constituents for re-election on their assumption of office in the new Cabinet, have been returned by large majorities.

Before a numerous and brilliant audience, three fourths ladies, Mr. Hare gave the opening address of the British and American Archaeological Society at Rome on the 3rd inst.

## HOLLAND.

The marriage of the King with the Princess Emma of Waldeck-Pyrmont was solemnised on Tuesday evening, in presence of the witnesses, the Duke of Saxony and Prince William of Wurtemberg, at Arolsen. Prince Henry of the Netherlands, Governor of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, was prevented by illness from attending the wedding. His Royal Highness is suffering from an ordinary attack of measles.

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

M. Szapary, the Hungarian Minister of Finance, presented to the Diet on Sunday the Budget estimates for 1879. The total expenditure is 246,902,104fl., being an increase of 5,934,669 fl. as compared with last year. The receipts were 224,099,706 fl., an increase over last year of 4,253,687 fl. The deficit is 22,802,398 fl., being 1,680,982 fl. more than in 1878.

## GERMANY.

The Emperor and Empress have intimated to the Crown Prince that they wish to have it made known to the country that they do not like to receive from corporations, societies, or private persons any personal gift or present on the occasion of their golden wedding, which will be celebrated on June 11. They would, however, take it for a new and impressive token of affection were their subjects to mark their recognition of the importance of that solemn day by the foundation of charitable institutions, or by contributing to already existing charities.

The Emperor gave a dinner last Saturday to the Ambassadors accredited to his Court. Lord and Lady Odo Russell excused themselves on the ground that they were in mourning.

The King of the Belgians, who is honorary Colonel of the Prussian 14th Regiment of Dragoons, has presented a lifesize portrait of himself, wearing the regimental dress, to the officers of the regiment. The King has at the same time made a present of money to the regimental band.

The Duke of Connaught arrived at Berlin on Tuesday evening. His Royal Highness was received at the railway station by the Crown Prince of Germany, Prince Frederick Charles, and Lord Odo Russell, accompanied by the staff of the British Embassy. Prince Frederick Charles accompanied his Royal Highness to the castle. On Wednesday morning the Duke visited the Emperor and Empress and the other members of the Imperial family, who subsequently returned the visits. In the evening the Emperor gave a family dinner in honour of his Royal Highness.

The elections of Professors Charles Darwin and Richard Owen as foreign members of the Berlin Academy of Science have been confirmed by the Emperor of Germany.

## DENMARK.

General Dreyer has resigned the posts of Minister of War and Marine. General Kauffmann has been appointed Minister of War and Director of the Admiralty, and Commander Ravn takes the office of Minister of Marine.

The elections for the Folkething, which was dissolved a few weeks ago, were held on the 3rd inst. All the Copenhagen districts elected Ministerial members. There were only two Socialist candidates, of whom one withdrew, while the other was beaten by two thirds of the votes. The candidates returned are classed as follows:—Thirty-six of the Right, thirty-three Radicals, twenty-eight Moderates, two of undecided party views, and one whose opinions are unknown. Two elections will be held at a later date.

## RUSSIA.

At St. Petersburg on Monday and Tuesday the Christmas holidays were observed in accordance with the old Calendar.

The Chinese Embassy will be presented to the Emperor about the 22nd inst., after the Christmas holidays.

A telegram from St. Petersburg received at Berlin states that the political police have been increased by 1200 men, to be placed in the large towns where the Nihilists are stirring.

According to news received from Erzeroum, the Russians continue to dispatch troops in the direction of the Persian frontier. More than 2000 workmen are stated to be employed in constructing a new line of fortifications round Kars.

## AMERICA.

The resumption of specie payments has been accomplished in the United States without the slightest shock. Bondholders have in very many cases chosen that the interest due to them in gold on Government bonds should be paid in bills, and throughout the country the demand for gold has been nominal. A Cabinet Council was held on Tuesday, at which the Ministers unanimously expressed their gratification at the success which had attended the resumption of specie payments, and at the restoration of confidence and the revival of business. Mr. Sherman said the Treasury now held considerably more gold, silver, and greenbacks than there was any use for at present.

It is announced that the Cabinet, after discussing the Chinese immigration question, instructed the Secretary of State to open negotiations with China for the modification of the treaty so as to restrict immigration.

The Supreme Court has decided that Congress has power to pass laws prohibiting polygamous marriages in Utah, and that such laws are Constitutional.

The Maine Legislature has elected Mr. Garcelon, Democrat, to the post of Governor, the election by the people of the State having failed to give a result.

A Reuter's telegram from New York, announces the death of Mr. Caleb Cushing. He was born in 1800, and in 1825 commenced the practice of the law at Newburyport, Massachusetts. He was elected a member of Congress in 1835 as a Whig, but afterwards went over to the Democrats. In 1843 President Tyler appointed him Commissioner to China, and he concluded the first American treaty with the Government of that country. After his return to America he equipped a regiment of volunteers at his own expense, and served with them in the Mexican war. In 1853 he entered President Pierce's Cabinet as Attorney-General, and in 1860 was president of the National Democratic Convention which nominated Breckinridge and Lane for President and Vice-President. During the war which followed, however, he exerted his influence on the side of the Union. In 1872 he acted as counsel for the United States in the Alabama arbitration at Geneva, and in the following year published a book in which he sharply criticised the action of Sir Alexander Cockburn, the British representative at the arbitration. In 1874 he was nominated by President Grant as Chief Justice of the United States, but the nomination was withdrawn. The last public office he filled was that of American Minister to Spain.

Owing to the depression of trade in the United States, the Harmony cotton-mills at Cohoes, said to be the largest in the world, and employing 3500 hands, began to run half-time on Monday last. The same course has been taken at the Newburgh cotton-mills, employing 300 men.

The American correspondent of the *Times* says that, after three days' duration, the extremely cold weather moderated on Sunday and Monday. A terrible snowstorm, accompanied the change in New York, forming drifts there 20 ft. deep and blocking up the railways. The railways were also blocked up in Michigan. The cold wave extended far south, producing snow and ice in the Gulf Straits and also in Florida—a phenomenon heretofore unknown. At Jacksonville the thermometer fell as low as 3 deg.—an event unprecedented, and Mobile had snow, with the thermometer at 6 deg.

## CANADA.

The Dominion Parliament is summoned to meet on Feb. 13 for the dispatch of business.

A despatch from St. John's, Newfoundland, denies the statement recently published that a movement is on foot for the union of Newfoundland with the Dominion.

## THE CAPE COLONIES.

News from Capetown to Dec. 17 states that every preparation for war continues to be carried on, as the result of the ultimatum was considered doubtful. The ultimatum demands the surrender of Umbeline and Swayo's sons and brothers, and imposes a fine of 600 head of cattle. It also requires that the Zulu army shall be disbanded, that freedom of marriage shall be granted to all young men, that the missionaries shall be allowed to return, that a Resident shall be appointed, before whom and the King all disputes with Europeans are to be heard, and that no Europeans shall be expelled from Zululand without the consent of the Resident. The Zulu Boundary Commission has settled the boundary in favour of the Zulus, but such farmers as have sustained loss from the menaces of the Zulu tribe are to be compensated by being permitted to occupy farms situate on the territory now awarded to the Zulus.

A Standard telegram says the Pongolo and Blood rivers are to be the future boundary, and any aggression beyond these will be considered a hostile movement. Thirty days are allowed to carry out the disbandment of the Zulu army.

## AUSTRALIA.

Telegrams from Melbourne state that Mr. Graham Berry and Professor Parsons, two of the Commissioners to the Home Government on the constitutional question, were to leave for England by the outgoing mail-steamer. Sir Bryan O'Loughlen, the Attorney-General, is acting as Premier and Chief Secretary, and Major Smith as Colonial Treasurer, until the return of the Commissioners. Sir William Jervois arrived at Melbourne on the 26th ult. for the purpose of advising the Victorian Government respecting the defence of the colony, and Mr. Graham Berry had promised to carry out all his recommendations.

A Melbourne telegram of Dec. 31 says that the English cricket team under Lord Harris have played a three days' match against sixteen of Victoria, which ended in a draw.—A Reuter's telegram from Melbourne, dated Jan. 6, says:—"The English team, under the captaincy of Lord Harris, have played a match with the Australian Eleven which visited England last summer. The match, which lasted three days, resulted in the defeat of the English Eleven by ten wickets. The English went in first."

Princess Caroline, the Consort of Prince Henry (brother of the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt), died on Monday.

The Duke and Duchess of Cumberland left Copenhagen last Saturday, via Korsör-kiel, for Penzing, near Vienna.

Intelligence has been received that Professor Nordenskjold's steamer Vega, engaged in Arctic exploration, is ice-bound on the Siberian coast.

A decree has been issued by the Egyptian Government organising the irrigation service, and placing it under the direction of the Minister of Public Works.

The statement that the plague had broken out in Astrakan has been confirmed by official intelligence. It is said to have been introduced by Cossacks who had returned from Turkey.

Prince Frederick Eugène, third son of Prince Anthony, head of the Roman Catholic branch of the house of Hohenzollern, is about to marry the Princess Maria Louise de la

Tour et Taxis, daughter of the Dowager Princess Helena of Bavaria and niece to the Emperor of Russia. Prince Frederick is brother to the Countess de Flandre, and was born in 1843. The Princess was born in 1859.

A census was taken of the Japanese islands last September. The total population of the empire was 34,338,404. Of these 1,036,771 dwell in Yedo, or, as the inhabitants name it, Tokio, in 236,961 houses, being about 4,370 occupants for each house.

The Crown Prince Rudolf of Austria has made his appearance as an author. The subject of his book is "A Hunting Excursion." The Prince takes a great interest in ornithology, and the book chiefly consists of his observations respecting the birds of the Danube.

The Trevelyan, 1042 tons, Captain H. Edwards, chartered by Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G., Agent-General for South Australia, left Plymouth on the 5th inst. for Port Adelaide with 354 emigrants, among whom were 83 single female domestic servants.

The *Madras Mail* states that great progress is being made in the cultivation of chinchona in the Wynaad, and that nearly a million plants have been taken there this year from the Neddiwuttum estate, and this is in addition to what is obtained from the extensive chinchona nurseries on all the coffee estates.

The subscription set on foot through the Ottoman Bank has already resulted in the remittance to Philippopolis of £4000, for the distribution of which a committee, on which all races and religions will be represented, is being organised by the British members of the Eastern Roumelian Commission.

A strong party of non-commissioned officers of the Army Service Corps embarked on Tuesday on board the steamship Balmoral Castle for the Cape of Good Hope, under the command of Assistant-Commissary Ledsham. The ship also took out a freight of pack-saddles, harness, and other stores for the army on the Kaffir frontier. The Walmer Castle, another steamer of the Donald Currie Line, will take out to Natal 300,000 rounds of pistol cartridges and other ammunition, besides waterproof sheets and other necessaries.

## POLITICAL.

Lord Beaconsfield has had a slight attack of gout.

Mr. Gladstone was prevented by indisposition from attending the rent audit of the Hawarden and Aston Estates.

Lord Derby was present at the annual meeting of the Rochdale Workmen's Club on the 2nd inst., and gave an address chiefly bearing upon the present depression of trade and its causes. While inclined to think many of the reports as to this depression exaggerated, he thought there was no doubt we were passing through a crisis more severe than at any period since the cotton famine, with this difference, that the causes were feared to be of a more permanent character and the distress of a more widespread nature. Amongst the causes he referred to over-production, the loans to insolvent States, and the prevailing want of confidence as to whether the peace of Europe would be maintained. He spoke of emigration as one of the remedies most likely to be beneficial, and urged upon working men the importance of temperance as the reform that lay next to their hand as the most urgent, the most practical, and likely to be the greatest in its social and personal results.

Mr. Forster on Monday night addressed his constituents in Bradford, and, after explaining his reasons for declining to place his candidature for the representation of the borough in the hands of a committee, reviewed the foreign policy of the Government, which he emphatically condemned.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson, speaking on Monday night at a meeting of the West Cumberland Liberal Association, held at Whitehaven, said that the Afghan war was unnecessary, and an unnecessary war was a crime. This country was more responsible than any other for the war between Russia and Turkey. Of the mission to Cabul he would give no opinion, but the Russians had as good a right to send a mission as we.

At the dinner of the Plymouth Chamber of Commerce on Monday night the Earl of Morley strongly defended free trade against its accusers. He contended that our imports did not really exceed our exports to the extent the Board of Trade figures would imply, and he protested against the revival of protection either in its antiquated form or in its new "fancy dress" under the name of reciprocity. Sir Massey Lopes, who followed, adduced various reasons accounting for the present commercial depression, the chief being undue inflation of trade five years ago, the foreign competition in manufactured produce, and the recent bad seasons for the agriculturists. Our exports had not fallen off in quantity but in value, and the 20 per cent. depreciation made all the difference to the producer between profit and loss. Sir Massey condemned the illegitimate banking, some sad results of which they had lately seen, and also the high dividends which banks had been paying. Mr. Puleston subsequently enforced this view. The Mayor of Plymouth said that many persons nowadays had entered into the business of banking who ought never to have touched it. Mr. Sampson Lloyd's topic was the law of bankruptcy, and he mentioned the unsatisfactory fact that, although he sat in Parliament five years, and bill after bill had been brought in by the Government, not one of them had ever been even discussed.

A great Liberal meeting was held at Wrexham on Tuesday night, when a resolution was carried unanimously disapproving the foreign policy pursued by the Government during the past year as being opposed to the spirit of the Constitution, and as necessarily resulting in increasing the heavy burdens of the country, and in perpetuating the depression prevailing in every department of trade and industry.

A Liberal gathering at Lowestoft took place on Tuesday night, preceded by a conference of the Liberal Registration Association, presided over by Lord Waveney. Lord John Hervey and other local gentlemen also spoke. They recommended strict attention to the register. At the evening meeting Mr. Milner Gibson was among the speakers.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Midlothian Liberal Association, held in Edinburgh on Wednesday, it was unanimously agreed to invite Mr. Gladstone to contest the county at the next election.

Mr. Mundella on Wednesday night addressed a meeting convened by the Liberal Association of Sheffield in the Temperance Hall of that town, and strongly condemned the foreign policy of the Government. Mr. S. D. Waddy, M.P., Q.C., whom it is proposed to bring forward at the next election as the colleague of Mr. Mundella, likewise addressed the meeting.

Mr. W. Holms, M.P., speaking at Glasgow on Wednesday night, said he believed among the principal causes of the present depression were the recent devastating wars.

Mr. Hanbury, M.P., speaking at a dinner at Hanley on Wednesday night, said there was a prospect of peace abroad and better trade at home, and he hoped nothing would interfere with it. He feared a good deal of the falling off in English trade was due to the inferior quality of the goods made and the loss of the English character for honesty.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce will be held at the Westminster Palace Hotel on Tuesday, March 4, and two following days.

A vacancy in the Metropolitan Board of Works has been created by the death, in his eightieth year, of Mr. J. S. Phillips, member for the Strand district.

The annual ball in aid of the funds of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum will take place at St. James's Hall next Thursday, the 16th inst.

The first meeting for the year of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute took place at the institute's rooms, 7, Adelphi-terrace, on Monday, when a paper on the "Glacial Epoch," by an American member, was read. A discussion ensued, in which fellows of the Geological Society took part.

The *City Press* states that invitations have been sent from the architect's department of the Corporation to firms skilled in the art of designing public gardens to send in designs for the embellishment of the grounds to be formed out of the churchyard of St. Paul's Cathedral.

A number of the supporters of the Railway Boys' Mission assembled on the 3rd inst. at the Vauxhall Baptist Chapel, Upper Kennington-lane, to witness the half-yearly distribution of prizes to the boys, and to hear addresses explanatory of the work conducted among them.

Handel's oratorio, "Samson," will be performed by the Sacred Harmonic Society at Exeter Hall on Friday next. Mrs. Osgood, Madame Patey, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. Hilton, and Mr. Santley are the chief vocalists, and the performance will be conducted by Sir Michael Costa.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that on the last day of the first week in January the total number of paupers was 84,144, of whom 43,203 were in workhouses, and 49,941 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks of 1878 and 1877, these figures show an increase of 1637 and 1188; but as compared with 1876 a decrease of 2567. The number of indoor paupers was, however, 6642 greater than in the corresponding week of 1876. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 404, of whom 307 were men, 87 women, and 10 children under sixteen.

At the annual meeting of the head masters of private schools, held on the 2nd inst. in the Holborn Restaurant, it was resolved to form an association for principals of private schools, with the object of promoting the interests of the profession and for the discussion of educational topics.—Next day the annual conference of the Teachers' Association was held in the theatre of King's College, under the presidency of Mr. Creak, M.A., who drew attention to the importance of the office of the teacher and to the effect of his work upon the minds of present and future generations. One of the subjects discussed on Saturday was that of corporal punishment in schools, upon which a considerable difference of opinion was elicited. Some speakers advocated its absolute exclusion from schools, and gave instances in which it had been advantageously done away with. Others insisted on the necessity of retaining this punishment in the interest of the maintenance of good discipline in a school, while admitting the desirability of restricting it within the narrowest possible limits.

The School Board for London reassembled on Wednesday after the Christmas recess. Sir Charles Reed, who presided, announced that he had received from the Home Secretary a letter acknowledging the resolution passed by the Board on the occasion of the death of Princess Alice, and intimating that the Queen had been pleased to receive the same graciously. The question of religious instruction and lessons in cookery was introduced by Mrs. Surr. After a discussion the propositions submitted by her were referred to the School Management Committee.—In the evening a public meeting of the inhabitants of Hampstead was held in connection with the opening of the new board schools in the Fleet-road. The total cost of the site on which the schools stand, and which comprises an area of 45,250 square feet, was £3037, while that of building was £10,709. The schools will accommodate 240 boys, a like number of girls, and 350 infants, making in all 830 children. Sir C. Reed, who presided, congratulated the meeting upon the completion of the schools, which had the advantage, possessed by very few other board schools, of a fine assembly hall. Addresses were also delivered by Mr. Stiff, Mrs. Westlake, the Rev. Mr. Smith, and Mr. Watson, after which a selection of music was performed by the teachers and others.

## THE BANK FAILURES.

The Marquis of Bute has sent £1000 as his subscription in aid of the City of Glasgow Bank shareholders, and £200 for the Glasgow Unemployed Relief Fund.—On Monday, at a meeting of the managers of the Scotch banks held in Edinburgh, a conference was held with a deputation from Glasgow in regard to a proposed lottery scheme. The proceedings were private.—At Glasgow on Wednesday the examination of Mr. J. Stewart, a bankrupt, the sole member of the firm of Lorrain and Gillespie, showed that that firm had been assisted largely by the City of Glasgow Bank, and that when it found itself in difficulties, and so represented matters to the bank manager, the latter refused to allow the firm to withdraw from business. One hundred leading citizens of Glasgow, including three baronets and two knights, passed resolutions on Thursday afternoon favourable to a lottery to relieve the City Bank shareholders. It is called the City of Glasgow Bank Aid Scheme. Sir Robert Napier presided. The subscription is to be £1 each. There will be six drawings of £1,000,000 each. The highest prize will be £25,000; the lowest, £5. If the scheme fails the subscriptions are to be returned, less 5 per cent.

A large meeting was held yesterday week at Exeter to organise a fund for the relief of the destitute Devonshire shareholders of the West of England Bank. The Mayor presided. The Sheriff of Devon, the Earl of Devon, Sir J. Walron, the Bishop and Dean of Exeter, and Sir J. Kennaway, M.P., were among the speakers. It was decided to solicit further subscriptions and to make special efforts, inasmuch as the numerous claims already sent in showed that a much larger sum would be required than was expected. A committee, including the county and borough members of Parliament, the mayors of the boroughs, and various noblemen, was appointed to administer the fund.—A provisional order has been granted in the Chancery Division for winding up the Pentrich and Melin Griffith Tin Plate and Wire Works, near Cardiff, of which the West of England Bank is creditor for about half a million of money.

The Cornish Bank of Messrs. Tweedy, Williams, and Co., with its head-quarters at Truro, and branches at Falmouth, Penryn, and Redruth, suspended payment last Saturday. The bank did an extensive business throughout the west of Cornwall, and appears to have succumbed to the continuous withdrawal of deposits which succeeded the death of Sir F. M. Williams, M.P., one of the partners, in September last.



THE AFGHAN WAR: THE KHOORD KHYBER, WITH THE SAFED KOH IN THE DISTANCE.—RECONNAISSANCE OF NOV. 26.  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

The Prime Minister has had a cold on the chest, and a slight twinge of gout in one of his feet; but he is now, everybody rejoices to hear, himself again. The universality of Lord Beaconsfield's popularity, quite apart from the deep attachment felt for him by his political followers, has been signally shown this week by the alarm and anxiety expressed on the publication of an exaggerated report of his illness. I am convinced that there are many thousands of persons in this country who are totally indifferent as to politics, be they of a Conservative or a Liberal nature, but who would support the Earl of Beaconsfield "through thick and thin," simply because he is Benjamin Disraeli, "the man who has made his own way."

William Pitt the younger, all bitter Tory as he was, enjoyed personal popularity of the same kind as that accorded to Lord Beaconsfield. He was an aristocrat by birth—an Earl's son—but whoever spoke of him as the "Honourable William Pitt?" When the English people are fond of a statesman, they affectionately abbreviate his Christian or his surname. Thus, "Billy Pitt," "Bobby Peel," "Pam," and "Dizzy." I never heard Mr. Gladstone styled "Gladdy," although at one time it was attempted to fasten upon him the absurd sobriquet of "the People's William."

Mem: I read in Earl Stanhope's life of "Chatham's mighty son," that on Jan. 23, 1806, when William Pitt was in the agonies of dissolution, "one Mr. Smith arrived from town in a post-chaise, bringing a vial of hartshorn oil, a spoonful of which he insisted on Mr. Pitt's taking, as he had known it save people in their last extremity. Remonstrances as to its certain inefficacy were useless; and on Sir Walter Farquhar (the physician) saying that it could be of no detriment, a couple of spoonfuls were poured down Mr. Pitt's throat. It produced no effect but a little convulsive cough. In half an hour Mr. Smith returned to town." A few hours afterwards the "pilot who weathered the storm" sighted Land, and died. Who was this Mr. Smith, I wonder; and what would Sir William Gull or Dr. Benjamin Richardson say to his "heroic remedy" of oil of hartshorn, now? The Smith story recalls the anecdote of Fagon, the famous surgeon of Louis XIV., allowing an ignorant old countrywoman, who had come up to Paris for the purpose, to administer a worthless nostrum to the dying King. The "old woman's remedy" possibly "finished" the Grand Monarque.

Much excitement has been caused at the Palais de Justice in Paris by the reappearance at the barristers' table, after eight years' abstention from forensic practice and forensic garb, of M. Léon Gambetta. The ex-Dictator and present chief Wire-Puller of the French Republic resumed the gown and *toque* of the Advocate in order to conduct a prosecution instituted by his friend M. Challemel Lacour, who had been grossly libelled in some obscure newspaper. How the *jeunesse du barreau* must have clustered round the eminent M. Gambetta in the Salle des Pas Perdus! So, in 1843, did the young Irish barristers throng round the illustrious Daniel O'Connell, who had come to surrender to his bail, and to be tried on a charge of sedition, but who stood at the bar in his barrister's wig and gown. "Counsellor" O'Connell had not worn those robes since 1829.

Quite a furious controversy is raging in the newspapers concerning those little birds whose cause I ventured to plead recently in the "Echoes." There is a "Rev. F. Morris" party who are passionate patrons of the birds from a purely sentimental (and admirable) point of view. They love the small feathered folk because they are so small, and because they sing so sweetly. Then there is a judicious party who defend the birds because they are insectivorous and destroy the caterpillars; and, finally, there is the hard-headed (and perhaps slightly hard-hearted) party who object to the little birds *in toto* because they are graminivorous and fructivorous, and play "old gooseberry" with the apples and cherries. I am afraid that they are sad robbers. I am a robber. We are all arrant thieves. "The fur that warms the Judge once warmed a bear." We rob the worm of its silk, the bee of its honey, the seal of its skin, the elephant of his teeth, the whale of its bones and blubber, and the hen of her eggs. Nothing is too great or too small for our acquisitiveness, from pearl oysters and pink coral to Afghanistan. Our great greed has stomach for them all. Meanwhile, from my study window I can descry twenty-seven little birds making a hearty lunch on the crumbs scattered about the frozen garden by a careful maid-servant; while the bigger birds that haunt the fine old trees which front the dining-room windows are being regaled with the crusts of the breakfast dry toast sopped in water. Are not my folk encouraging these birds to go stealing other people's apples and cherries? We had best put our wisdom, our philosophy, and our political economy in our pockets, perhaps, when we have that unreasoning and merciful being called Woman about us.

Mem: At the same time, a mild remonstrance might be addressed to the benevolent lady residing in the southern suburbs who has been leaving the door of her greenhouse open at night to afford a shelter to the frozen-out thrushes and blackbirds. Setting aside the probability of the frosty night air killing her vines, I cannot help thinking that the good lady has been acting somewhat imprudently in leaving her greenhouse door open at this season of the year. Lock, bolt, and bar all your doors, and all your area gates, Ma'am. The times are desperately hard and wicked; and there are packs of wolves—human wolves—about. Suburban burglary is fearfully rife; nor do the burglars seem to be very scrupulous in adding murderous assaults to murder. Since "Marr's murders," which so affrighted our grandmothers sixty-eight years ago, there has rarely been a more bloodthirsty outrage than that committed by the four masked ruffians on the poor old lady and her housekeeper at Easton-Gordano, near Bristol.

And so a Neapolitan scamp, name unknown, but suppose we call him Ragamuffino Birbante, thought that he could rob two English ladies with impunity in broad daylight and on the King of Italy's highway. Miss Frances Power Cobbe, one of the most talented of our lady journalists, and Miss Somerville, the daughter of the distinguished writer on science, Mrs. Somerville, were riding in a carriage in the outskirts of Naples, close to the Campo Santo, when Ragamuffino Birbante, described as a young and powerful-looking man, made a rush at the *carrozzella*, and tried to seize a small leather money-bag which Miss Somerville carried at her waist. But the ladies showed fight, even as plucky King Umberto did when the rascally Passanante essayed to stab him. A regular "tug of war" ensued between the Neapolitan cutpurse and the undaunted English spinsters, who eventually got the best of the tussle. Miss Somerville retained her bag; and the discomfited Ragamuffino Birbante slunk away, like a whipped hound. He would be a very well whipped hound indeed in this country if Baron Bramwell or Mr. Commissioner Kerr got hold of him.

At a meeting of the vestry of St. George's, Hanover-square, the other day, Sir Rutherford Alcock incidentally remarked

that, by an old French law, condemned persons were allowed three days wherein to abuse the Judges. May I ask the accomplished Sir Rutherford in what body of French jurisprudence I shall find the law to which he alludes? Is it in the "Arrêts des Parlements?" In the "Ordonnances" of St. Louis? In the "Grand Coutumier de Normandie?" It is certainly not in the Code Napoléon (in which scores of very ancient laws are embodied), although in those famous Pandects which Cambacérès and Tronchet mainly compiled, and of which the whole credit was taken by Napoleon, three days are granted to persons condemned to death for their *pourvoi en Cassation*, or petition for a quashing of their case by the Court of Criminal Appeal.

A gentleman has been writing to the *Times* about the astonishingly nourishing properties of lentil soup. The chemists told us long ago of the phenomenal virtues of lentils as a flesh former; and thousands of years before Liebig the Egyptians were living chiefly on lentils. Did not Esau sell his birthright for a potage of lentils? Did not Barzillai, the Gileadite, and his companions bring lentils and parched pulse to King David? In the East this most antique of esculents has ever formed an important item in the food of mankind; but I very much doubt whether the British working man, fond as he is of pea-pudding, could easily be brought to make his chief diet of lentils. They are not agreeable in colour; and (to me, at least) they have a dull, bitter taste. Recipes for cooking lentils are to be found in all the vegetarian cookery-books (I have one, with the name of "Miss Brotherton" on the flyleaf, nearly forty years old); and, by-the-way, what a boon it would be if somebody with a moderate capital and plenty of common-sense would only open a first class vegetarian restaurant in London. This is not the first time perhaps that I may have made the suggestion in this column; but suggestions have to be repeated many times before anybody will listen to them.

I am nine tenths a vegetarian myself. I have often made an essay of the system when I have been alone, in foreign countries, notably in Italy, in Spain, and in Algeria; but have never yet had courage to persevere. Somebody has asked me to dinner, or somebody has come to dine with me; and vegetarianism has broken down over a *salmi* of partridges or a *filet sauté à l'estragon*. At home I frankly confess that I cannot make up my mind to adopt vegetarianism, because I am afraid of the Cook and the Parlour-maid. They would give me warning, I fear, through reluctance to live in a house where there were such "strange goings on."

Here (compiled from Miss Brotherton's book) is a menu for a dinner of ten persons:

	Green-pea soup.
Macaroni omelet.	Onions sautéed.
Baked beetroot.	New potatoes.
Rice with Parmesan cheese.	
Buttered eggs.	
Mushroom patties.	Stewed fruit.
Bread pudding.	Sago.
Dessert de saison.	

The wretched would-be regicide Oliva y Moncasi has been executed at Madrid, to the general satisfaction, but against the wish of the placable and kind-hearted young King Alfonso, who would have pardoned the villain but for the vehement opposition of his Ministers, who threatened to resign if the assassin were allowed to live. Moncasi met his death by the *garrote*. If you want to know what the *garote vil* is like, seek admission to the Print-Room of the British Museum and turn over Goya's terrific aquatints, "Los Desastres de la Guerra." The French garroted scores of Madriléños after the insurrection in 1808, known as the "Dos de Mayo." General Narciso Lopez was garroted at Havannah some five-and-thirty years since. It is a most horrible mode of punishment; and the executioner frequently blunders at his work. He did in Moncasi's case.

P.S.—I shall have something to say about "caviare" next week. Mr. Irving, I am glad to find, has some lexicographic authority on his side for pronouncing this mysterious word as one of four syllables; but to those who maintain that it is of Italian parentage I may just hint that in Graglia's Italian dictionary the equivalent for "caviare" is "caviale." In Baretta's Spanish dictionary "caviare" is rendered as "cabial;" but then the Spanish "b" is convertible with "v." Still, how did the "l" get changed into an "r"?

G. A. S.

## THE MAGAZINES.

"Mademoiselle de Mersac," the new serial tale in the *Cornhill*, is, so far, one of those steady, matter-of-fact stories which aim at producing an impression of reality by the accumulation of minute incidents related in a natural manner. This treatment has the disadvantage of appearing tame and prosaic until the interest of the situation is fairly developed, and the opening chapters of "Mademoiselle de Mersac" cannot be pronounced particularly attractive, while at the same time one feels that the groundwork of what may prove a good story is being laid in a workman-like fashion. The conclusion of "An International Episode" exhibits Mr. James's wonted airy grace, but is marred by the introduction of English ladies of rank, whom he evidently has not yet learned to represent. Dr. Arbutnott is the subject of one of Mr. Leslie Stephen's able literary criticisms, and a paper "About Lotteries" contains some curious illustrations of the apparent paradoxes of the scientific theory of chances.

With the exception of Miss Burnett's thoroughly successful novel "Haworths," *Macmillan* contains little of particular importance. In her account of the contemporary Italian stage, however, Miss Phillimore writes an interesting and little-studied chapter of modern literary history. "America Rediviva," by J. W. Cross, affords an encouraging view of the recent revival of American prosperity, and its probable effect upon our own industry. The more interesting of the "two Afghan refugees" described by Mr. Sutherland Edwards is Abdul Rahman Khan, nephew of Shere Ali, long a resident in Russian territory, and in receipt of a handsome allowance from the Russian Government. Dean Stanley's eloquent and genial lecture on "the historical aspects of the United States" is already familiar to most readers through the newspapers.

*Blackwood* takes the field against the Opposition, aiming into their ranks with the small shot of "The Elector's Catechism" and the heavy artillery of an argument tending to fix the responsibility of the Afghan war upon the late Ministry. The former is a rather poor specimen of a hackneyed style, but the latter is serious and cogent. "A Medium of Last Century" is to be a story of the supernatural, but the critical point is not yet reached. It is related in a deliberate, circumstantial manner, well calculated to impress the reader with a conviction of its probability. "Journalists and Magazine Writers" treats of several species of the fraternity, from writers in the Quarrelies to contributors to "Journals of society."

Fraser, as usual of late, is somewhat over solid. One con-

tribution, however, mingles information most pleasantly with entertainment—Mr. T. D. Beighton's sketch of the various rude but highly interesting races upon our Bhutan frontier. The fact most clearly brought out is the rapidity with which Hindooism is absorbing these primitive non-Aryan races, just as in former ages it must have absorbed the non-Aryan people of the Deccan and Carnatic. The tribes incapable of assimilation appear to be dying out. The writer who tenders suggestions "How to treat India" thinks that the country could be safely administered by an exclusively native Civil Service, an opinion which few will share with him. There are, besides a defence of trade unions, an important review of the condition of public instruction in Turkey, indicating the existence of an extensive machinery imperfectly worked; and a pleasant account of a trip in Corsica by the Hon. Roden Noel.

Readers of the *Fortnightly Review* who may have expected many personal details in Mr. Trollope's notice of Mr. G. H. Lewes will be disappointed. The meagre notice, eked out with a long quotation from Mr. F. Garrison, merely tells us that Mr. Lewes was brilliant and agreeable in private society—a fact already on record. General Norman's argument for the retention of our present Afghan frontier is, of course, worthy of attention. The argument, however, which seems principally to weigh with him is not so much the strategical advantage of the present boundary as the difficulty of halting if it is once transgressed. Mr. Cliffe Leslie's paper on political economy and sociology is a fresh instance of the reaction against extreme free-trade doctrines; and Mr. Gilbert's essay on the London medical schools teems with complaints of abuses and suggestions for reform. Mr. Saintsbury sketches, and largely quotes, two of the most brilliant and incisive of French epigrammatists, Chamfort and Rivarol. Mr. Reid's account of a tour in Roumania gives a melancholy picture of the agricultural decadence of the most fertile country in Europe—attributed partly to the indolence of the peasants and neglect of the proprietors, and partly to the ruinous mortgages on the soil. Many traits in the picture remind us of the condition of Ireland in the days of encumbered estates and absenteeism.

The *Nineteenth Century* has several contributions of importance, among which the first place, perhaps, is due to that by Colonel Chesney in support of the introduction of a gold standard into the Indian currency. The point chiefly brought out is that, while this measure would prevent the annual loss of three millions and a half sustained by the Indian Government from the depreciation of silver, it would by no means necessitate the disuse of the existing silver currency for ordinary purposes. Mr. Minto's "Saddling the Right Horse," in the form of a dialogue, is a most dexterous and brilliant defence of the late Government's *laissez faire* policy in Afghan matters. Its effect, however, is sorely marred by its accidental association with another paper on the same subject by Mr. Gladstone himself, a most unfortunately characteristic specimen of the writer's propensity to take part against his own countrymen. Only the latter half of Mr. Mallock's "Logic of Toleration" is really concerned with its professed subject, the other being an attack upon Professor Tyndall for not believing man to be an automaton, as Mr. Mallock thinks he ought to do. In the other section of his essay Mr. Mallock renders the Roman Catholic Church the doubtful service of justifying her past persecutions on grounds which, as he himself admits, will equally justify their revival in the future. Mr. A. S. Murray gives Dr. Schliemann full credit for his discoveries at Mycenæ, but, on the strength of the remarkable resemblance between the ornamentation of some of the objects found and that of the work of Northern nations, attributes them to some semi-civilised tribe, whether Hellenic or not is not clearly stated, who, he thinks, may have dwelt at Mycenæ as late as B.C. 500. This theory is evidently attended with greater difficulties than those which it is designed to remove.

The *Contemporary Review* has several articles on subjects of practical importance, foremost among which comes Professor Jevons's proposal for the establishment of "a State parcel post." The idea is to buy up the present parcel traffic of the railway companies and administer this branch of their business by the agency of a Government department. Another remarkable essay, by the Rev. W. Cunningham, treats of the numerous tokens that our industrial system is going through a period of transition, and the probability that this will be found to tend in the direction of socialism. Professor Rogers, in his article on British finance, echoes other economists in pointing out the dangerous extent to which the revenue depends upon vicious indulgences or superfluous luxuries, insomuch that a reform in the national habits would be the ruin of the national exchequer. An increase in direct taxation would be the consequence, and its most equitable incidence is the subject of Professor Rogers's investigations. The question of temperance versus total abstinence continues to be discussed by a party of medical authorities, who seem this month to incline to the plaintiff. Mr. R. S. Poole commences what promises to be a very complete summary of our knowledge respecting ancient Egypt, and MM. Monod and Von Schulte contribute interesting reviews of the politics and literature of the past year in France and Germany.

The most remarkable contribution to the *Atlantic Monthly* is Professor Goldwin Smith's answer to the inquiry recently propounded in its pages, "Is Universal Suffrage a Failure?" The response is of course in the negative. Miss Preston's "Latest Songs of Chivalry" is full of exquisite selections from the poets of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Mrs. Beecher Stowe's "Sea Stories" brings together some striking anecdotes of the supernatural. In *Scriber's Monthly* we particularly remark Mr. Clarence Cook's excellent account of Leonardo da Vinci; and Mr. Mayer's sketch of "Old Maryland Manners." Both, and indeed most, of the papers in the number are copiously illustrated with capital woodcuts. Before Mr. Bayard Taylor's elegy on Bryant had seen the light he was himself in the grave. This circumstance lends interest to a somewhat formal and stilted composition.

The *Month* has an interesting reply to Mr. Romanes's recent article in the *Nineteenth Century*, the point at issue being whether the apparently rational actions of animals should be regarded as evidence of a rudimentary faculty of reason, or whether, as the writer in the *Month* maintains, they are instinctive and in a manner mechanical. Mr. Lucas argues powerfully for the unity of the Iliad, in contradiction of the theory which would bisect it into an Iliad and an Achilleid.

The *North American Review*, moving with "these brisk and giddy-paced times," has become a monthly, without, however, parting with the thoroughness and solidity which have always distinguished it. The most remarkable contributions to a good number are Senator Edmonds's temperate argument on the recent award in the fisheries question; and Mr. Boutwell's review of the financial situation.

*Temple Bar* challenges attention with "The Mystery of Marmaduke," another of the thrilling enigmas which we are accustomed to associate with the name of Mr. Wilkie Collins.

It is supposed to be narrated by an old Scotch minister, whose circumspect and matter-of-fact manner lends itself admirably to Mr. Collins's literary purposes. The dénouement, unlike that of his stories in general, is comic. There are also a defence of Addison against the various failings imputed to him on insufficient authority; and an analysis of the recently published journal of Count Fersen, the admirer and attempted deliverer of Marie Antoinette.

In "Under which Lord," her new novel in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, Mrs. Linton has found a suggestive theme, the intrusion of new religious ideas, masking the spirit of sacerdotal domination on the part of their representatives, into the quiet life of an average English family. The conflict between the spiritual and the secular will afford full scope for Mrs. Linton's power. "Nature Myths in Nursery Rhymes" is a clever skit upon the mythological explanations of popular fairy tales, so delicate in its parody that the satire will hardly be detected by every reader. "Over Stimulation in Women" is a weighty warning on a painful subject. Dr. Wilson contributes a popular account of the observations which have brought phrenology into discredit, and Mr. Mew a pleasant and entertaining essay on the novels of Cervantes.

The chief attraction of *Belgravia* is the lively opening of Mr. Justin McCarthy's new novel, "Donna Quixote," especially noticeable for its portrait of the kind and prejudiced old soldier, Major Lever. The *Argosy* and *London Society* maintain their usual level. *Cassell's Magazine* puts forth an excellent number, and the same may be said for *Good Words*, where Mrs. Craik's new story, "Young Mrs. Jardine," is begun. The *Catholic Presbyterian*, a new venture, is designed to represent the Presbyterianism both of Great Britain and the United States. The monthly part of *All the Year Round*, besides its usual attractions, contains the additional and very substantial one of a Christmas supplement by the authors of "Ready Money Mortiboy." *Science Gossip* continues to occupy itself pleasantly with the things of this world, and the *Psychologic Review* to look after the next. *St. Nicholas* retains its place at the head of all juvenile magazines; but is to have a formidable rival in the *Peepshow*, which, greatly improved, appears in a new series under the auspices of Messrs. Strahan. The same publishers send us the *Day of Rest*, an excellent miscellany for Sunday reading. The recent number of *Men of Mark* contains portraits of the Right Hon. Mr. Cross, the Bishop of Truro, and Mr. W. G. Palgrave.

A new shilling monthly magazine, entitled *Time*, is to make its appearance in April under the brightest auspices. *Time* will be the venture of Mr. Edmund Yates, who has achieved so brilliant a success, both as a novelist and as editor of the *World*, that we have ample promise that the forthcoming periodical will be (to quote the last words of the prospectus) "amusing without flippancy, earnest without dulness, and instructive without dogmatism."

#### THE CHURCH.

##### PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bassett, F. Tilney, Vicar of Dulverton, to be Surrogate.  
Bennet, John; Minister of Park Chapel, Chelsea.  
Caitwright, A. W. H.; Rector of Layer Marney, Essex.  
Collins, T. F.; Rector of Church Kirk, near Accrington.  
Dale, Benjamin; Vicar of Bredhurst, Kent.  
Deedes, Canon, Vicar of Heydour; Rural Dean of North Grantham.  
Foster, J. Priestley, Vicar of Dartmouth; Vicar of Mirfield.  
How, Frederick D.; Rector of Frome Saint Quinton with Evershot, Dorset.  
Lloyd, Jorweth Grey; Vicar of Hershams.  
Macaulay, J. H.; Honorary Canon of Ely Cathedral.  
Stephens, J. O.; Vicar of Saverne, Wilts; Rector of Blankney.  
Stones, George Boys; Perpetual Curate of St. Thomas's, Garstang.  
Tleton, F. M. S.; Vicar of St. Sepulchre's, Northampton.  
Welby, A. H.; Perpetual Curate of St. Paul's, Monk's Coppenhall, Crewe.  
Williamson, Charles George; Perpetual Curate of St. Paul's Chapel, St. Marylebone.—*Guardian*.

Monday being the feast of the Epiphany, the annual ceremony in commemoration of the adoration of the Magi was performed in the Chapel Royal, St. James's.

The chaplaincy of St. Saviour's, Southwark, has become vacant by the death of the Rev. William Curling, at the age of seventy-five years.

The Bishop of Salisbury has appointed Messrs. Day and Hassard, of No. 28, Great George-street, Westminster, his principal secretaries, and Mr. Francis Hodding his Lordship's secretary in Salisbury.

The Rev. C. Martin Russell, who has recently vacated the curacy of Leckhampton, near Cheltenham, was on New-Year's Day presented by his late parishioners with a purse of money as a mark of the esteem in which he has been held during the year he laboured in the parish.

An influential public meeting was held at Southport on Tuesday in aid of the fund for the establishment of a bishopric at Liverpool. Mr. H. Gregory presided, and the meeting was addressed by Dean Howson, Mr. John Torr, M.P., Canon Hume, and Mr. Clarke Aspinall, of Liverpool, who urged the importance of having a leader of the Church in the populous districts of South-West Lancashire. The fund has already reached £75,000, and £25,000 are still required. It was resolved to solicit contributions in the towns within the area of the proposed diocese, and a subscription list was opened.

The Dean of Westminster will preach a sermon at the eleven o'clock service at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, on Sunday morning next, in aid of the endowment fund for St. Peter's Orphanage, Thanet, as a memorial to the late Mrs. Tait. The management passed from the hands of the Sisters of St. Peter's, Kilburn, at Easter, 1877, and is now conducted by trustees (including the Archbiishop, Sir Walter James, Bart., and others), and is presided over by Miss Gould, a lady well known for her labours in the Winchester Hospital and in the diocese of Winchester. The whole of the buildings, furniture, and fittings of the orphanage and convalescent home have long since been free from all debt, owing to the indefatigable exertions of the late Mrs. Tait. With a limited "repair and endowment fund" this useful institution cannot fail to become a benefit to London, and to the home counties in particular, and one of the permanent institutions of the country.

The affairs of Heugh, Balfour, and Co., of Manchester, came before the Court of Bankruptcy on Wednesday. The statement of accounts showed liabilities amounting to nearly four hundred thousand pounds, and assets estimated at under seventy thousand. Mr. A. Murray, of Manchester, was appointed trustee with a committee of inspection, and the proceedings were transferred to that city.

A special meeting of the Court of Aldermen was held last Saturday, the principal topic discussed being the provisions of the new Prisons Regulation Act. Some of these were strongly condemned by members of the Court, Sir Andrew Lusk declaring that the new rules, instead of marching with the progress of civilisation, really had a retrograde tendency, and went back to what had existed a hundred years ago.

#### NEW BOOKS.

Readability was pretty sure to be, as it certainly is, the chief characteristic of *The Irish Bar*, by J. Rodger O'Flanagan (Sampson Low and Co.); but the volume is not, of course, adapted for continuous reading, unless there be any readers who can go right through with a collection of "anecdotes, bon-mots, and biographical sketches." With most persons such works have a special charm for the very reason that they do not require close and uninterrupted attention, but can be taken up at almost any moment and laid down again, after a short interval, without any danger of losing the thread or of being thrown off the scent. And in the case of these works an index, such as is appended in the present instance, is of immense assistance, particularly if you happen to have some little acquaintance with the names and reputations of the principal personages with whose doings and sayings the volume or volumes may be occupied. A glance of the eye enables you to gratify the taste of the passing moment, whether you feel inclined to regale yourself with a slice of Lord Avonmore, or of Sir Jonah Barrington, or of John Philpot Curran, or of "bully" Egan, or of John Fitzgibbon, Earl of Clare, or of the incomparable Grattan, or of the Henn family, descended from an egg laid in 1679, or of "pleasant" Ned Lysaght, or of "halting" MacNally, or of blustering O'Connell, or of the punning John Toler, Lord Norbury, or of Plunket and Bushe, or of the inimitable Sir Boyle Roche, or of Richard Lalor Shiel, or of many another. Some of the names are so universally familiar, and the owners of the names have so often formed the subjects of memoirs or sat for their literary portraits, or been cited, with illustrative quotations, as examples of wit, humour, invective, and so on, that no surprise will be felt at the statement that the volume under consideration contains no inconsiderable amount of what is decidedly not new, though it may be more than usually true. It is astonishing, however, what last there is about an old joke. Of the Irish bull a few specimens are given; and the prince of blunderers in that line is, as everybody will be prepared to learn, Sir Boyle Roche. To be reminded again of what he said about the possibility of being in two places at once will probably produce a feeling of nausea in the most long-suffering and most healthily organised readers; but it appears that Sir Boyle said many other things equally blundersome and equally, as well as equally unintentionally, amusing, but not so well known. "It would be better, Mr. Speaker," said he, concluding a speech, "to give up not only a part, but, if necessary, even the whole of the Constitution to preserve the remainder." And he gave a certain nobleman a pressing invitation in the following undesignedly equivocal terms:—"If ever you come within a mile of my house, my Lord, I hope you'll stop there." In this instance, however, it is doubtful whether, if the inviter had been anybody but Sir Boyle or a countryman of Sir Boyle's, the form of invitation would have excited any hilarity or even any remark: the bull is by no means of the exclusively Irish breed; it is one of a very common sort, and of daily, unnoticed occurrence. One of the uses of such books as that under consideration is that it enables us to see how things change with the course of time, and causes us to reflect whether we are improving or deteriorating. As regards the Irish Bench and Bar, one would be inclined to say that there has been a distinct loss in point of wit, humour, and general brilliancy, and a distinct gain in point of the manners, habits, and language which become the representatives of a learned profession in a civilized country; and a similar remark would no doubt be applicable, with the requisite modifications, to the English Bench and Bar. The question is, whether the gain compensates for the loss; and in examining this question we should do well to bear in mind that, as the diffusion of education has tended to reduce from the prodigious to the ordinary the exhibitor of what would formerly have seemed a marvellous degree of learning, so a similar movement has very likely been going on in all intellectual regions and in all directions until, by a sort of common consent, men have ceased to compete with one another in matters which have little to do with their profession, and in which so many would be equally capable of attaining excellence, that the very excellence would be undiscernible. If this be so, then that which appears to be a distinct loss goes no farther than mere appearance; whereas the gain remains a reality, and our Bench and our Bar, whether Irish or English, have reached so high an average, in some respects, that individual display is disregarded, and have, in other respects, acquired what was formerly somewhat conspicuous by absence.

Votaries of hunting and coaching may probably find something to interest them in *Tally-ho*, by Fred. Field Whitehurst (Tinsley Brothers), a volume bound appropriately in "pink," and containing what the author is pleased to call "sketches of hunting, coaching, &c., &c." These sketches are, so far as can be discovered from a pretty fair run through the pages, neither more nor less than descriptions, contributed to the columns of certain newspapers during parts of 1877 and 1878, of particular events "reported" at the time by the author. The consequence is that there is no sort of connected narrative to keep the attention alive, and that the interest, being of a special and temporary, rather than of a general and enduring kind, may be said to have died out long ago, as soon, in fact, as the seasons in which the events referred to were over. Besides, a considerable portion of each sketch consists in a mere string of names, aristocratic and other, borne by members of various hunts or of various clubs, whether coaching or other, and in a personal puff of some meritorious huntsman or some distinguished horsewoman. The whole collection is more like a conglomeration of "fashionable intelligence," gleaned by "Jenkins on horseback," and recording how certain gentlemen and ladies, belonging chiefly to the "great world," looked and "went" during certain specified "runs," than it is like anything else; and it reads like what it is—namely, a mere repetition of stale news and a list of advertisements. It is true that there are some pieces of information about the condescension shown by distinguished men to the writer now and again; and that there are anecdotes, not always remarkable for novelty, about men, both high-born and low-born, who have lived hard and ridden hard and done eccentric things; but the number of readers to whom all this will be interesting is probably very small. Still, that small number, no doubt, exists; and to that small number the book may be cordially recommended. To that category belong the readers who will duly appreciate the high qualities of many among our hereditary legislators, such as the noble marquis who once upon a time vindicated his claims to be considered a "chip of the old block" by devoting his talents to the arduous task of painting a house red from "top to toe," during the night when less gifted men slept, "to the astonishment of the occupant when he turned out in the morning." The pages are redolent of the healthy, open country, and brim over with the animal spirits characteristic of the genuine sportsman; and that is the best that can be said for them. It is better, at any rate, than can be said for many a more pretentious book.

An explosion took place on Wednesday at the Portsmouth Gasworks, and seven men were burned.

#### ART.

We are compelled to defer until next week the insertion of our second article on the Grosvenor Gallery.

Portraits of the late Earl Russell and Lord Macaulay are to be placed in the vestibule of the Reform Club.

Under the title "Dogs of Assize," photographs of six drawings by W. J. Allen, have been published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co., in which a very humorous use has been made of various types of canine character to represent "The Judge," "The Crier of the Court," "The Policeman," "The Prosecutor," "The Prisoner," and "The Juryman."

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that Lord Lytton, on New-Year's Day, publicly opened the annual Fine-Arts Exhibition. Speaking of pictures in the exhibition, Lord Lytton said he would not presume to criticise them, for he had not yet attained to the privileged position of an ex-Viceroy, and therefore did not yet feel entitled to indulge in the criticism of work to the accomplishment of which he had contributed nothing—not even a difficulty.

Earl Granville presented the prizes to the successful students at the Hanley School of Art on the 3rd inst. The noble Lord, in the course of his preliminary address, referred to the distress existing in the country at the present time, and said he did not think any exceptional measures were required to relieve it. They must in the future look to the improvement of technical education, for without knowledge it would be as impossible for us to compete with others as it would be for a savage armed with bows and arrows to contend against a man who possessed arms of precision.

The annual exhibition of works by students of the Female School of Art, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, took place on Monday and Tuesday last. With the results of the year's labours Miss Gann, the indefatigable superintendent, may be congratulated in every way. The exhibited works showed a marked and general advance upon those we last saw; no less than eight students have won admission into the schools of the Royal Academy, and some of the first prizes in the national competition of the Art Department have been carried off by young ladies of the Queen-square School. The following is a list of the honours and their winners:—The National Gold Medal, M. K. Benson; the National Silver Medal, T. R. Lovering; National Bronze Medals, A. Hanslip and M. A. West; and the National Queen's Prizes, T. R. Lovering, E. Ashwell, E. Gibson, and F. Reason. The winner of the Queen's Scholarship is E. M. Lovell; the National Gilchrist Scholarships have been awarded to C. M. Havell and H. A. Payne. The prizes offered by Mr. Walton for designs suitable for his linoleum muralis (the excellent decorative wall covering we lately noticed) have been awarded to M. A. West and K. M. Patterson. In connection with the subject of female art-education we may remind our readers of our recent announcement of the opening in Rome of a Painting School for Ladies of the highest character in the studio of Signor Capobianchi, 80, Via della Purificazione.

The winter term of the Quebec Institute for evening classes, in connection with the Science and Art Department and the Society of Arts, began at 28, Baker-street, Portman-square, on Monday.

The Science and Art School (the largest in the United Kingdom) of St. Thomas Charterhouse Institution, Goswell-road, under the direction of the Rev. J. Rodgers, M.A., and vice-chairman of the London School Board, began a new session on Monday. The classes for language and English subjects reassembled on the following evening. Since the commencement of the opening session more than 600 elementary teachers of the metropolis have taken advantage of the privileges given by the institution. The classes for experimental work in chemistry and physics have been unusually well attended.

An excellent series of popular class lessons prepared by Mr. T. Twining, entitled "Science made Easy," began at the Artisans' Institute, 29, Castle-street, St. Martin's-lane, on Monday evening. This course of eight lessons is abundantly illustrated by experiments and diagrams, and includes a clear explication of important principles in physics and chemistry; also information on plants, animals, and the human body. Mr. Twining has devoted many years of labour to the preparation of these lectures, and defrays the whole cost of their delivery, besides providing money prizes for distinction in the voluntary examination which takes place at the close of the course. Classes in theory and practice for carpenters and joiners, for bricklayers, for tin-plate and zinc workers, and for modellers are now open at the Artisans' Institute. They are intended for adult workmen and apprentices, and the latter are admitted free of charge if nominated by their employers. Mr. George Gray, C.E., is the principal of the institute, where further information may be obtained at all times.

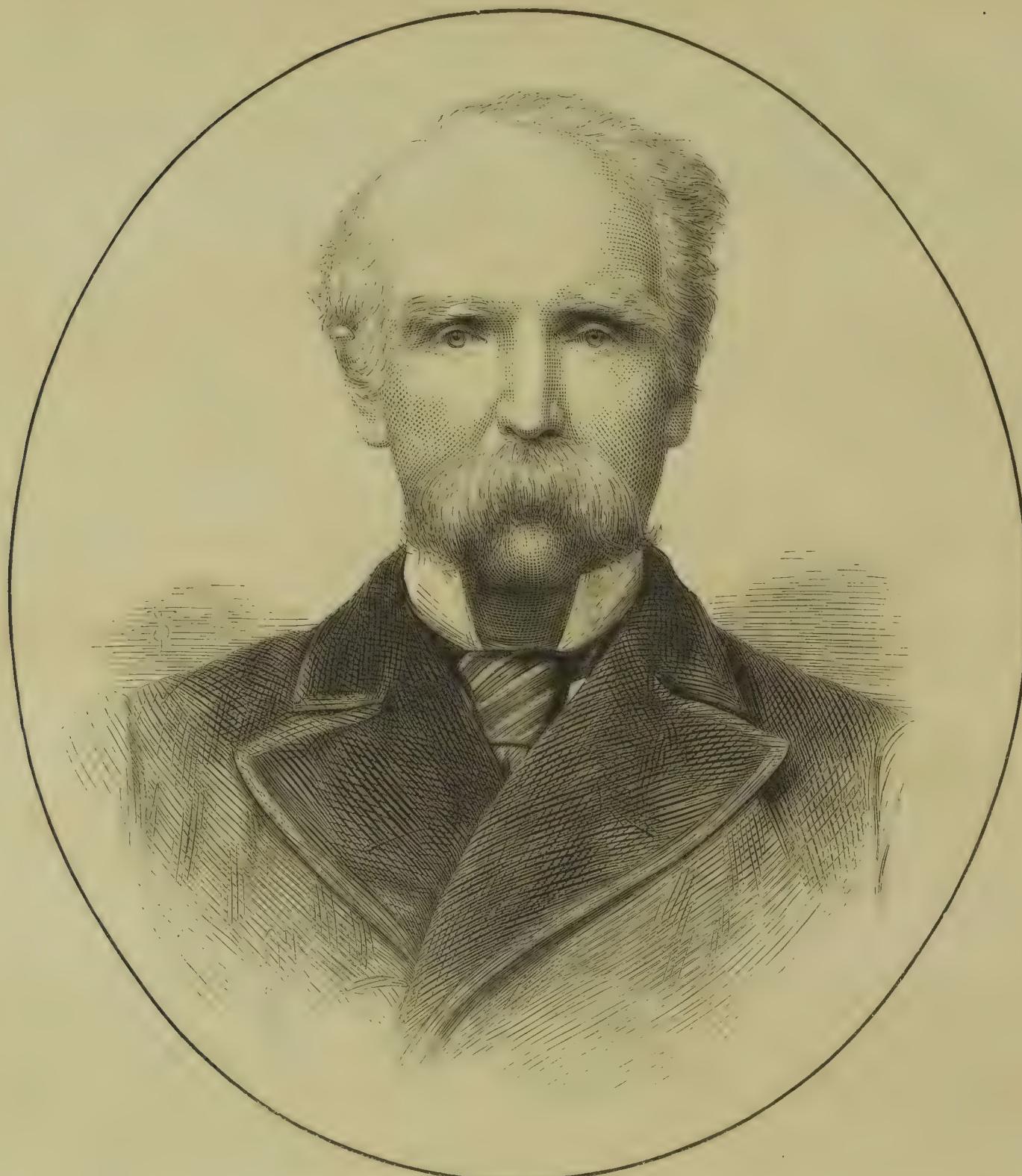
#### GENERAL DONALD STEWART, C.B.

The Commander of the division of British forces advancing on Candahar is Lieutenant-General Donald Martin Stewart, of the Bengal Staff Corps, whom we have mentioned on former occasions. This able and energetic general officer has had nearly a quarter of a century of active experience on the Indian north-west frontier and in other fields of similar warfare. He served against the hill tribes in the Peshawur district in 1854 and 1855, when he was honourably mentioned in the despatches. In May and June, 1857, at the outbreak of the Sepoy Mutiny, he commanded the Volunteers serving in the Allyghur district. When all communication with the Upper Provinces was cut off, Captain Stewart volunteered to carry despatches from the Government of the North-Western Provinces to the officer commanding at Delhi. This he performed with success, and on his arrival in the camp before Delhi was appointed Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, in which capacity he served with the Field Force throughout the siege of Delhi. He was again mentioned in despatches with signal approval, and was promoted to the brevet rank of Major. He afterwards served in the siege of Lucknow, as Assistant Adjutant-General, and throughout the campaign in Rohilkund. His services upon this occasion were further recognised, and he obtained a brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel, with the medal and two clasps. In the Abyssinian Expedition of 1867 and 1868 Colonel Stewart held command for some time at Zulla, and afterwards at Senafe, where our Special Artist, Mr. W. Simpson, had the good fortune to march with him on the way up to Magdala. Colonel Stewart was then rewarded with the title of C.B., which will now be advanced, probably, to that of K.C.B. He attained the rank of Lieutenant-General in 1877.

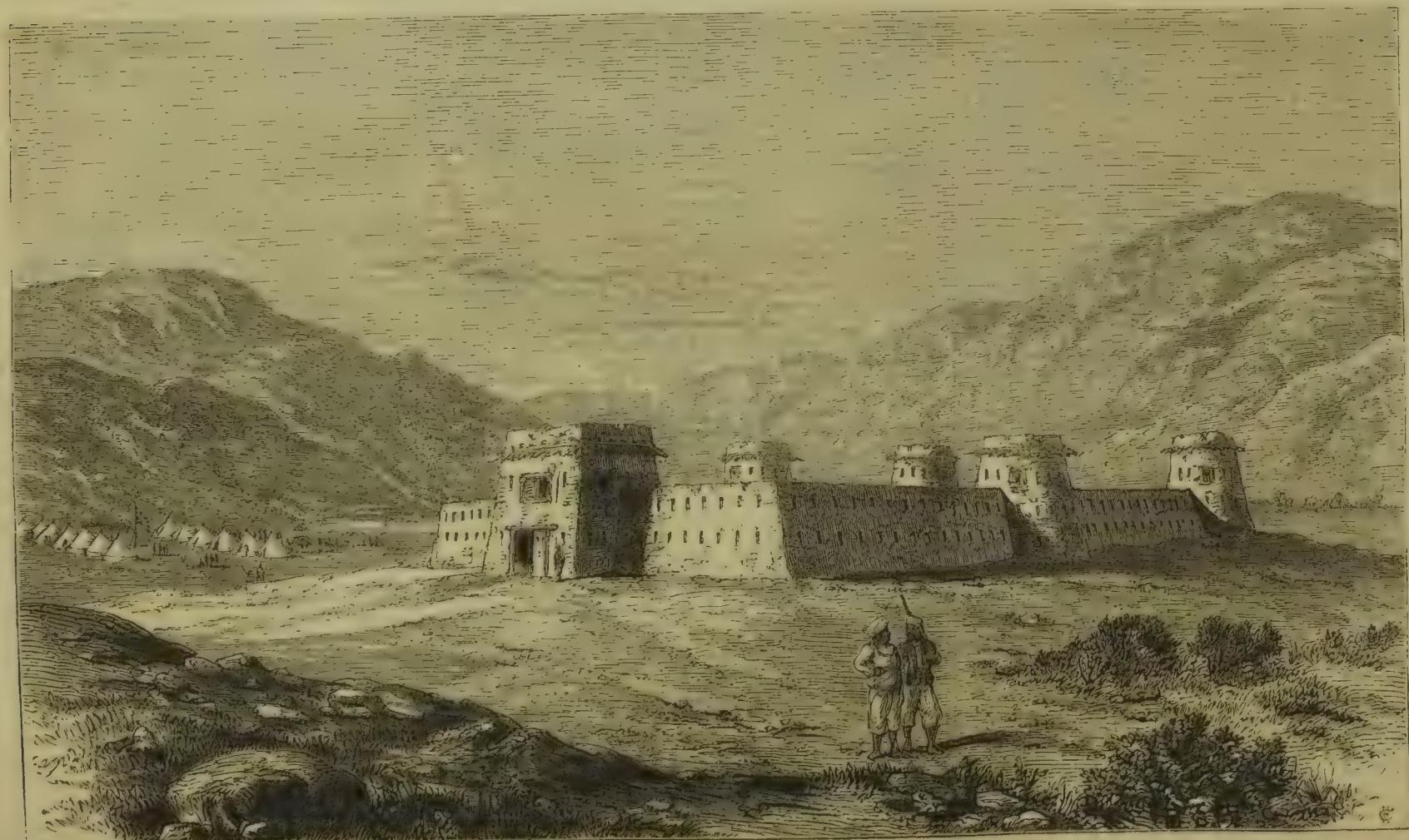
The Portrait of General Donald Stewart is from a photograph by Shepherd and Bourne.

The Manchester City Council, at a special meeting on Wednesday, resolved, by fifty-five votes to two, to reintroduce the Thirlmere Water Bill into Parliament next Session.

THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN.

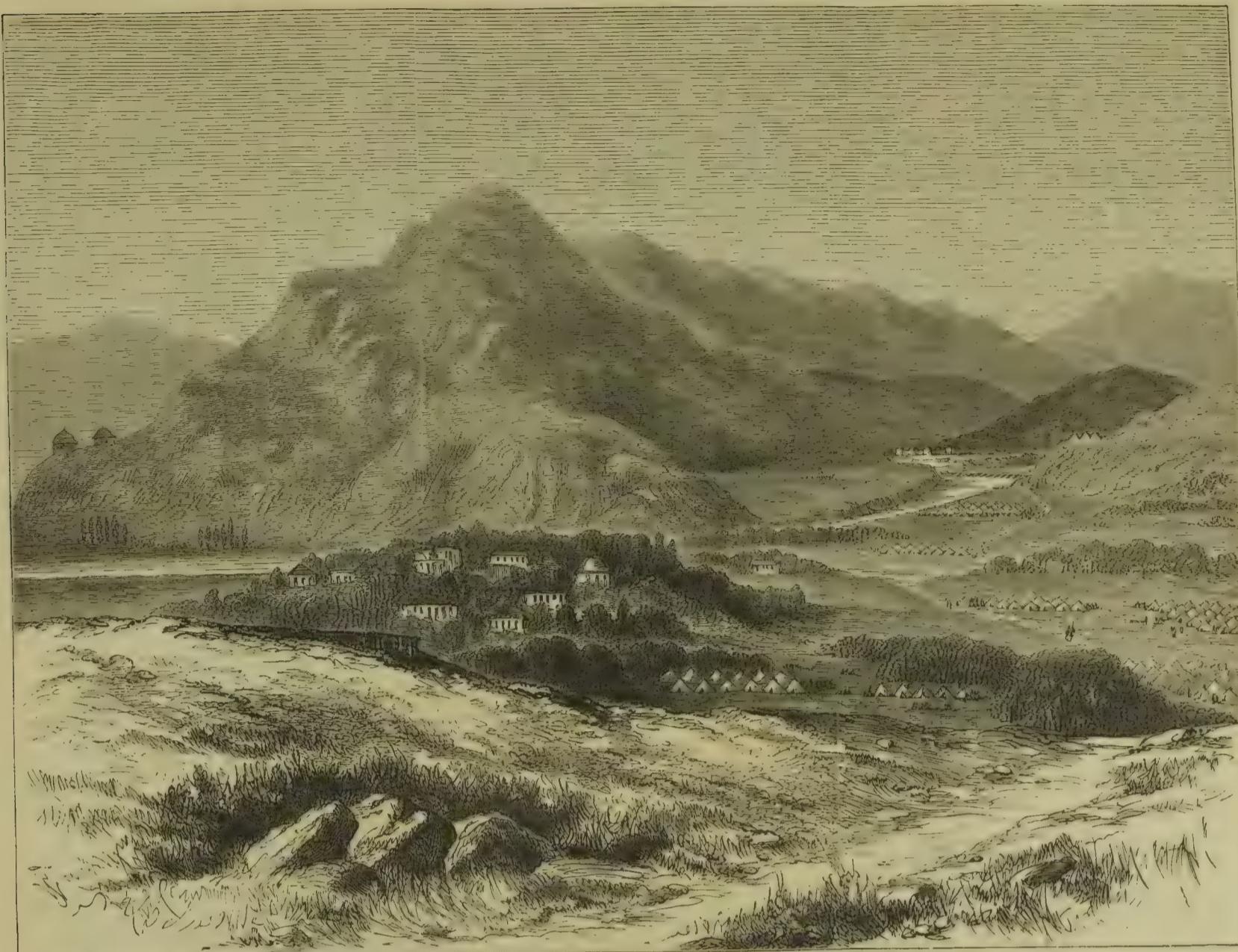


LIEUTENANT-GENERAL DONALD MARTIN STEWART, C.B., COMMANDING THE EXPEDITION TO CANDAHAR.



FORT OF KAPIYANGA, ENTRANCE TO KHOORUM PASS.

THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN.



THULL, WITH THE CAMP OF GENERAL ROBERTS, AND FORT OF KAPIYANGA, KHOORUM PASS.



THE KHOORD KHYBER: RETURN OF RECONNAISSANCE, NOV. 26.  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST



## SOUND INVESTMENTS.

The New Year opens with a more hopeful feeling, and it is a welcome contrast to the prolonged period of suspense through which we have recently passed. Leaving to political economists and philanthropists the duty of moralising upon the disastrous results of intemperance and general improvidence, it is to be hoped that the bitter experience of the present crisis will at last awaken the working classes of this country to a sense of their true position, and that in the struggle between capital and labour they will recognise the necessity of coming to terms with foreign rivals, and, in due time, such as those as make a sacrifice to do so. Concurrently with a revival in trade, of which there seems to be some slight indication, there will no doubt be a general return of confidence, when the Stock and Share Markets may again return to the improved state of things. There is good reason to hope that the recent serious failures have had the effect of bringing all financial weakness to the surface; and it is also cheering to observe a subsidence of the alarming and irrational rumours so persistently circulated during the last few months. Taking a sober view of the situation, capitalists may now, I think, safely employ their balances which have been so long lying dormant through the natural timidity engendered by the lamentable events of the past year.

## TRAMWAYS.

It is scarcely a matter of surprise that during the present period of semi-paralysis the shares of nearly all Tramway Companies depreciated in price. Having for so long a time been specially favoured by bona fide investors, and having attained their present satisfactory position almost without a single check, it is not surprising that the opportunity was welcomed by speculators, who, excuse could be made that the dividends (say 4 per cent) were of speculative operation, to sell them down in the market, in order to make up the loss of interest or the misfortune of others. In the case of Tramway Securities, however, it would appear from a reference to the various minutes of shareholders that, so far from the certain money deriving in number, the profits are constantly being made, and that these have only been effected by early subscribers who are enabled to secure half-some profits, or by persons who have been compelled to do so by the more exigencies of the times. The general result of such an investigation discloses the very salient feature that for every individual seller a multiplicity of buyers takes his place, while those who buy are at all times a free market for Tramway Shares. They are equally negotiable as railways, and more so than Banks, Gas, or insurance shares; an even regarding them from the lowest level of prices to which they have recently been in July 1878, the depreciation in value is insignificant as compared with other line markets. On the first dawn of confidence buyers have rapidly re-appeared.

The fall off in the traffic returned during the past two weeks from the exceptionally bad weather in November, has not lessened the value of Tramway property, and on the other hand there is an important set-off in the encouragement given in the cost of hot water provided. A comparison of the quotations now with the corresponding date in 1877 and the last quotations referred to during the present year will show that an investor can purchase at the present time at the present time at the present time.

	Dec.	Highest	Dic.
	31,	Price in	31,
Anglo-Argentine..	1877.	44	6
Belfast ..	1877.	11	11
Dublin ..	1877.	17	17
Edinburgh ..	1877.	15	15
Glasgow ..	1877.	11	11
London ..	1877.	12	12
Leeds ..	1877.	13	13
Liverpool ..	1877.	11	11
North Metropolitan ..	1877.	12	12
Provincial ..	1877.	12	12
Tramways Union ..	1877.	6	6
Tramways and General Works ..	1877.	8	8

The current quotations for the above include the accruing dividends to Dec. 31, 1878, payable in February and March.

There is no doubt that investments in Tramways are becoming popular with a class who have hitherto only believed in the "funds," Railways, Banks, Gas, and kindred securities, and this is beyond doubt a very cheering feature.

## TRAMWAYS AND GENERAL WORKS.

This company has just announced the usual interim dividend at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, and the directors have, in my opinion, wisely decided to increase the capital in order to take advantage of the new and extensive opportunities which have been attracted to it, both here and on the Continent, in consequence of its association with so many successful enterprises. The present price of the shares includes, not only the interim dividend for the past six months, but also the bonus on the new issue, and they are therefore well worth attention.

## ANGLO-ARGENTINE TRAMWAYS.

The recent announcement of the traffics upon the lines of this company showing an increase of £170,000 for six months to October exhibits a steady progress, which will be further manifested when the full result of the working with the incorporated Buenos Ayres National Company since the final junction was effected is announced.

## IMPERIAL AND SUNDERLAND TRAMWAYS.

The recent frosts have somewhat retarded the progress of the work on these lines. The delay, however, in opening the respective systems is not to be regretted, as the Christmas traffic, in consequence of the severity of the weather, was not, after all, worth making any special efforts to secure. Only two or three weeks of fine weather is necessary to complete the lines. These shares having remained stationary during the past month, are, therefore, a very cheap investment. With reference to the Imperial Company, I am pleased to state that an arrangement has been made with the Dublin Tramways Company to have the cars of the back-track action run mutually favourable terms. This will be a great boon to the residents in this part of the suburbs of Dublin, as they will be able to travel over the systems of both companies without change of car into the very centre of the city.

## ASPHALT PAVING COMPANIES.

I hope, before the issue of my next circular, the proposed plan for the reconstruction of the Neuchatel Rock Company will have matured. The £10 fully-paid shares can now be purchased for about six shillings, while the actual assets of the company in London (as distinct from the property in Neuchatel) represent a value of more than double that amount per share.

## JOINT-STOCK BANKS.

The depreciation in the quotations for the shares of the leading Joint-Stock Banks has been considerable during the past year, as will be seen by the following figures:

	Price, Dec. 31,	Price, Dec. 31,	Share Capital, Value
Alliance ..	12	10	£180,000
City ..	18	13	180,000
Consolidated ..	7	6	150,000
Imperial ..	18	17	45,000
London and County ..	64	55	675,000
London Joint Stock ..	10	45	60,000
London and Westminster ..	64	52	1,200,000
Union of London ..	12	33	50,000

The above list is instructive, as showing to what extremes men will go in time of panic, and how, above all others, the bona fide investor himself will (although innocently) aid unscrupulous speculators by sacrificing his property to their irresponsible advice. Although there cannot have been any justification for such enormous depreciations, the very fact that these securities are still considered safe enough to tempt investors, and those of small means, from embarking in this class of property, is an anxiety in periods such as those through which we have just passed tend to bring about a decline in value such as has been witnessed. My analysis of the joint stock banks of London will be issued as usual early next month, and, owing to recent events, it will, no doubt, be specially interesting.

## LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER RAILWAY.

The year just closed has been eventful in demonstrating the steady progress of this unquestionably valuable property. For the financial year ending June 30 last a dividend of 6 per cent was paid on the Preference Stock, as against 4½ d. in the preceding year. Since that time the volume of traffic has amounted to no less a sum than £40,115, and although this addition has been in a measure attributable to the exceptional traffic in connection with the Paris Exhibition, other companies with more than double the mileage have similarly participated, and yet the increase on this line is greater than on any other railway in the United Kingdom. The capacity of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway for further development is thus indicated, and it is all the more satisfactory as endorsing to the fullest extent the very encouraging statements of the chairman of the last meeting. The forthcoming Report is therefore likely to be more than usual interesting, as it anticipates that at the meeting in May next the members will find that the most sanguine anticipations which have been indulged in will have been fully realised, and that there is a very hopeful prospect for the future.

Shareholders, as a rule, are innocent of market tactics, and they must have been surprised during the prevailing depression of the past month to notice the unusually prolific crop of adverse rumours condensed within that short period, all having the one object, the depression of the stocks of this railway. Following closely upon a false report of an immediate large increase of capital came the equally unfounded statement that the manufacturers of stock had been made by bankers who were calling in their advances, and, after a variety of similar absurdities, the intelligence of the adverse speculators culminated in the concoction of the sensational announcement that the s.s. Calais-Douves had been lost. Their geographical and general knowledge had evidently become so confused that the mere temporary stranding of the company's mail-boat Breeze at the entrance of Calais Harbour became in their minds a catastrophe no less than the total wreck of the "twinship," which had already for some weeks been comfortably berthed on the Tyne for the winter months. The most superficial observer must see that it is important to certain speculators who understand diametrically opposite to what shareholders to determine the value of this property. No one outside Belgium who owns stock in this railway could imagine such dire reports to the detriment of his own property; and it is therefore abundantly evident that the desire to turn it to present bidders into scaring chimeras from speculators who wish to buy, is so much ingenuity as exhibited to bring about such results, shareholders and intending investors may be convinced there is something very attractive about these stocks at present prices. These "calculating speculators" are keenly alive to the hard and rigid test of figures; and when they lay their hand upon the past history of this company and find that the net profits have year by year increased from £237,494 in 1868 to £506,638 in 1878, at which time the working expenses declined from 64 per cent to 61 per cent of the gross receipts, they are naturally anxious to buy for the future. If it is right for them to buy the public may safely follow their example, as experience of the past has shown that when a railway has dwindled to almost a nominal

value, evil prophecies have predominated at the particular moment when the first gleams of sunshine was discernible. To give but a few instances—

Metropolitan was quoted 62 in 1870. It is now 11½. Metropolitan District was quoted 29 in 1870. It is now 6½. Great Western was quoted 57 in 1870. It is now 9½. London Brighton was quoted 31 in 1870. It is now 12½.

In the face of such wonderful results in the above companies, who can say that the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway (whose net profits in 1878 were £1,000,000 in ten years) will not similarly improve, especially when it is remembered that it is only now that the Company is commencing to reap benefit from some of its extensions and improvements.

There are at this moment thousands of investors in this kingdom who can afford to place a portion of their capital in non-dividend but progressive railway stocks, and a careful study of the position and prospects of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway (judged by the light of past events in other similar undertakings) must be convincing that the ordinary stock of this railway is well worth attention at the present time. The Preference is also good, as the following table shows. The dividends and capitalised interest rates are as follows:—making allowance for the unfortunate accident, there is every probability the next dividend will be at the rate of 4 per cent. At this price the Preference would yield a present investor £4 9s. 4d. per cent. A purchase of an equal amount of Preference and Ordinary stocks (say £100 of each) would cost 89s. and 26s. respectively, or a total sum of £115 10s. The dividend from this Investment this year would be £4 in respect of £100 Preference stocks, or £3 9s. 3d. per cent on the total cost of £200 nominal stock.

With this Circular I issue my usual Comparative Table, showing the fluctuations in the principal stocks and shares during the past three years; and I feel confident that owing to recent events, the variations will be studied with special interest.

From the Circular of Mr. William Abbott, for January, 1878, 10, Tokenhouse-yard, London, E.C.

MR. WILLIAM ABBOTT desires to draw particular attention to the fact that he has but ONE ADDRESSE—viz., NO. 10, TOKENHOUSE-YARD, E.C., the same as for fifteen years past. To avoid unnecessary correspondence, Mr. Abbott begs to state that he does not undertake any description of speculative business whatever.

## REGISTER OF INVESTMENTS.

By WILLIAM ABBOTT,  
STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,

10, TOKENHOUSE-YARD, LONDON, E.C.

This Register is designed to facilitate the keeping of Accounts where Investments are spread over a Number of Stocks and Shares, in the form of a "Trust."

It is hoped that this Book will suggest to Investors an easy method of showing at a glance the position of their Securities.

It will be seen that the leading principle illustrated in this little work is that of spreading capital over a number of investments instead of confining it to one or two. It is a principle which has been repeatedly advocated in these columns. It is, in fact, an application of what is called the "trust" system, with the difference that such a trust has no expenses of management, and is under the perfect control of its possessor, alike as regards the original investment and such subsequent variations therein as he may find advisable. In a word, a man forms and works a "trust" for himself, with the view to make on security practically insure another. His framework is the most simple.

The result of the whole is to give at a glance a complete picture of the holder's position. This little ledger is particularly useful for the classification of the results attending the home securities, to which it is well known Mr. Abbott gives special attention.—Money Market Review.

"It will probably be found very useful to those whom it is designed to assist."—Standard.

Mr. William Abbott has published a very useful "Register of Investments." The register reduces to simplicity the keeping of accounts which are necessarily of a somewhat complicated character."—Railway News.

## FOREIGN STOCKS.

"Under the title of 'A Short Retrospect of the Foreign Stock Market,' Mr. William Abbott has brought out a pamphlet which is none the less suggestive of reflection to investors because its pages are few in number, and because it is composed of extracts from the monthly Circulars issued by him during that period. Mr. Abbott's tone has been, it is only fair to state, consistently and energetically opposed to Foreign Loans, and in favour of Home Mortgages. He has omitted no opportunity of attacking certain abuses of the absurdity and impolicy of a state's owing debts while "shaking" Foreigners. His arguments have been enabled to bridge over their ever recurring deficits by chronic applications to our Market, Public Works at Home—as, for example, the Great Eastern and other Railways—have had much difficulty in obtaining the funds needed for their profitable development. In these views Mr. Abbott has, beyond question, hit a palpable blot."—Money Market Review.

Mr. Abbott not only dissects the concern, but takes each feature of it in detail, examines it with the most painstaking minuteness, and combines the result of his investigation in a synopsis which is eminently convincing and convincing. His skill in work of this kind is universally admitted. He has long exercised it in demonstration of the value of submarine telegraphs, and his recent analysis of the condition of joint-stock banking in this country is regarded as the work of a gentleman thoroughly conversant, not only with the theory, but also with the facts of finance, being, as it is at once scientific and practical."—Railway News.

"How a railway, the hopelessness of whose financial position at and for some time after the disastrous commercial crisis of 1866 acquired for it the cautious title of 'the Little Red Detonator' and 'the Little Red Devil' in a comparative report purports to satisfy the greater portion of its Parliamentary obligations and give promise of a remunerative future to its ordinary shareholders, is familiarly explained in a brochure recently published by Mr. William Abbott."—Illustrated London News.

## ENGLISH RAILWAYS.

"Mr. Abbott not only dissects the concern, but takes each feature of it in detail, examines it with the most painstaking minuteness, and combines the result of his investigation in a synopsis which is eminently convincing and convincing. His skill in work of this kind is universally admitted. He has long exercised it in demonstration of the value of submarine telegraphs, and his recent analysis of the condition of joint-stock banking in this country is regarded as the work of a gentleman thoroughly conversant, not only with the theory, but also with the facts of finance, being, as it is at once scientific and practical."—Railway News.

"In purchases of rich materials for ladies' dresses, the Prize Commissioners have, as I have lately pointed out, been represented by Peter Robinson, of Oxford-street."—Paris Correspondent of "Daily Telegraph," Nov. 2, 1878.

"In purchases of rich materials for ladies' dresses, the Prize Commissioners have, as I have lately pointed out, been represented by Peter Robinson, of Oxford-street."—Paris Correspondent of "Daily Telegraph," Nov. 6, 1878.

BEGINNING ON MONDAY, THE 13TH INSTANT,

## MESSRS. JAYS'

## BI-ANNUAL SALE.

Limited in quantity.

## SILKS.

## MANTLES.

## BLACK SILK COSTUMES.

## BLACK STUFFS.

## GREY COSTUMES.

## MILLINERY.

## HOSIERY.

## COLLARS and CUFFS.

## DRESSES and GOWNS.

## JET ORNAMENTS.

## LACES and TRIMMINGS.

## JAYS', REGENCY-STREET.

from 4s. 9d. per yard.  
JAUBERT'S BLACK SILKS, from 3s. 3d. per yard.  
A Reduction of 3s. to 4s. per yard off former prices.

Cloth trimmed, from 1½ guineas each.  
Rich Velvets, from 4½ guineas each.  
Fun-Lined Mantles, from 2½ guineas each.

Parisian "Mantle of the Season," at greatly reduced prices.  
Good Skinless Jackets worth buying.

Clothing.

Black Silk Costumes.

The most fashionable Black Silk Costumes, 4½ guineas each.

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THE MARQUIS OF LORNE AND PRINCESS LOUISE IN CANADA.  
FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



ILLUSTRATED NEWS:  
A SKETCH OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF  
PICTORIAL JOURNALISM.  
*(Continued from page 18.)*

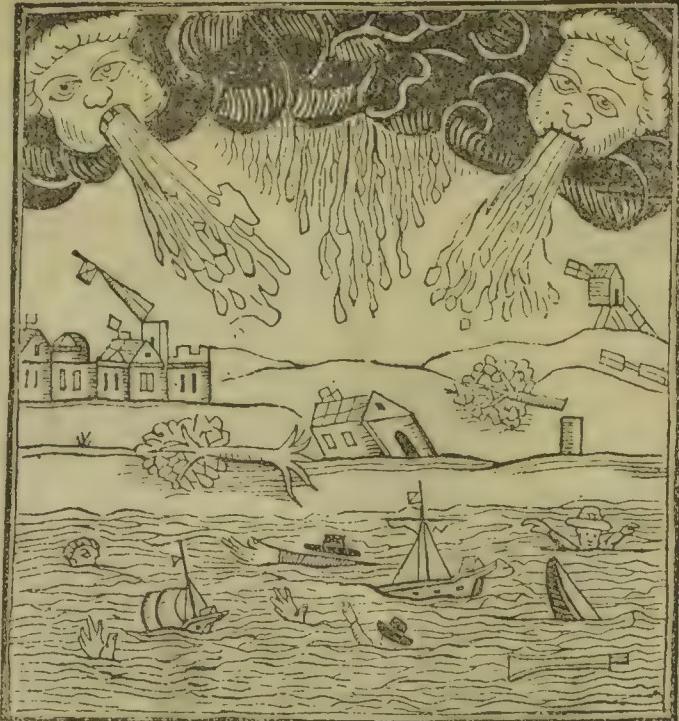
CHAPTER II.

Before, and for a long time after, the general use of newspapers, illustrated broadsides were published relating to particular events, or satirising the vices and follies of the period. In a broadside adorned with a woodcut representing Death and Time, and entitled "The Doleful Dance, and Song of Death," allusion is made to the "Fatal Assizes" of Oxford, when three hundred persons, including the High Sheriff, died of a distemper, which was supposed to have originated among the prisoners. A sheet of a later date refers to the Spanish Armada and the Gunpowder Plot; while a third, entitled "Tittle-Tattle," &c., satirises the gossiping habits of the fair sex, and contains many illustrations of manners, costume, and character. Such were the publications that did duty for newspapers in the days of Queen Elizabeth, whose subjects, however, were not left wholly without information as to passing events. In 1587 there was published an illustrated

men ordinarily in reporting of such accidents as these bee; whereby it often falleth out that the relation of them reapeth much discredit. But when I could not have these just excuses taken, I began and finished this businesse, as the shorte space wold permit me."

The old story of the chlid washed away in a cradle, so often related as having occurred in great floods, and which Mr. Millais has immortalised in one of his pictures, is here told probably for the first time:—"Another little childe is affirmed to have bene cast upon land in a Cradle, in which was nothing but a Catte, the which was discerned, as it came floating to the shore, to leape still from one side of the Cradle unto the other, even as if she had been appointed steersman to preserve the small barke from the waves' furie."

Another tract of the same date is illustrated with a woodcut similar to the one here copied, but it has in addition several more figures, including a cradle with a child in it floating on the water. This tract is entitled "A true report of certaine wonderful overflowings of waters now lately in Somersetshire, Norfolk, and other places in England, destroying many thousands of men, women, and children, overthrowing and bearing downe whole townes and villages, and drowning infinite numbers of sheepe and other cattle." It is written in the same sermonising style, beginning by calling men to repent, and to take warning from these signs of God's anger. Then follows the narrative. The inundation was caused by an irruption of the sea, and many incidents are related of the flood. Here the cradle story is again told:—"An infant likewise was found swimming in a cradle, some mile or two fro' ye place where it was known to be kept, and so was preserved; for the cradle was not of wicker, as ours are here, but of strong, thicke bordes, closely joyned together, and that saved the infant's life." This narrative of the Somersetshire flood was reprinted in another tract with "An Addition of other and more strange Accidents happening by these Flouds, and brought to light since the first pub-



GREAT STORM, 1613.

and are to be sold at the signe of the Gunne, at the North doore of Paules." That describing the flood in Wales was "printed for W. W., and are to be sold in Paules Churchyarde at the sign of the Grey-hound." In those days printers frequently combined the functions of engraver and printer, and as regards the tracts under notice, we must conclude that the printer supplied each of his customers with the same woodcut, or that the booksellers of the time were in the habit of lending their woodcuts to each other.

Storms, floods, and burnings were favourite themes with the early newswriters, and several illustrated tracts exist describing such calamities. They are more or less interspersed with pious exhortations, but the narrative is rarely allowed to flag, and every incident is minutely described. There is "Woeefull newes from the West parts of England of the burning of Tiverton," 1612; and a small quarto pamphlet of 1613 printed in old English affords another good example of this kind of news. It is entitled—it will be observed how fond the old newswriters were of alliterative titles—"The Wonders of this windie winter, by terrible stormes and tempests, to the losse of lives and goods of many thousands of men, women, and children. The like by Sea and Land hath not been scene nor heard of in this age of the world. London. Printed by G. Eld for John Wright, and are to be sold at his Shop neere Christ-Church dore. 1613." On the titlepage is a woodcut, a copy of which is annexed.

The tract opens very much in the manner of a sermon, and declares the dreadful occurrences related are intended to "move sinful mankind to repentance and newnesse of life." It then goes on to describe "that within these three fore-passed months of October, November, and December the devouring gulfes of the Sea hath swallowed up above two hundred saille of ships, as well of our own Country as of neighbouring Nations, with great store of passengers, seafaring men, and owners of the same, adventuring their dear lives in the managing of the aforesaid ships, with all their goods, and merchandizes, making for our country all lost; yea, all, I say, in these three fore-passed months, hath been lost and drenched in the deep vaults of this watery world, a thing both lamentable and fearfull, that in so short a time, nay, in a small part of the yeare, even in an instant, so many heavy mischances should happen, and so many worthy vessels of adventure miscarrie, which had bin sufficient (if goodspeed had prevailed) to have inricht a whole Citie and bettered a kingdome; but such is the will of God, and such is His just indignation against us."

"By certification from men of good accompt and calling, it is reported and knowne for truth, that in the month of



GREAT FLOOD IN MONMOUTHSHIRE, 1607.

tract giving an account of the doings of Sir Francis Drake, who was employed by Queen Elizabeth to harass the Spaniards in their harbours and hinder them in their preparations for invading England. These operations, which Drake himself described as "singeing the King of Spain's beard," delayed the sailing of the Armada, and gave Elizabeth time to prepare for defence. The tract referred to is entitled "The true and perfect Newes of the worthy and valiant exploytes performed and done by that valiant Knight Syr Frauncis Drake; Not only at Sancto Domingo, and Carthagena, but also nowe at Cales, and upon the Coast of Spayne, 1587. Printed at London, by J. Charlewood, for Thomas Hackett." There is an account, in verse, written by one Thomas Greepe, of the doings of Sir Francis Drake and other sea captains. The author tells his reader, "Here hast thou, gentle Reader, set forth unto thee the most worthy and valiant exploytes and enterpryses, lately atchieved and done by that valiant Knight Syr Frauncis Drake & others not pend in lofty verse, nor curiously handled, but playnly and truly, so that it may be well understood of the Reader." The tract is illustrated with a woodcut of a ship in full sail.

In the reign of James I. papers of news began to be published, but they only appeared occasionally, and were chiefly devoted to foreign intelligence. In 1619 we have "Newes out of Holland," followed by others in 1620, 1621, and 1622. These occasional tracts were afterwards converted into a regular weekly publication, entitled the "Weekly News," printed by J. D. for Nichs. Bourne and T. Archer. This was the first periodical newspaper published in England. But long before this many illustrated tracts and pamphlets were published relating to events of recent occurrence. In one dated 1607 occurs the earliest instance I have met with of an attempt to illustrate the news of the day. It is entitled "Wofull Newes from Wales, or the lamentable loss of divers Villages and Parishes (by a strange and wonderful Floud) within the Countye of Monmouth in Wales: which happened in January last past, 1607, whereby a great number of his Majesties subjects inhabiting in these parts are utterly undone." The writer of this news-book describes the flood, and then, taking it for his text, preaches a sermon upon it. It is printed in Old English, and is plentifullly interspersed with pious exhortations and scriptural references. It has on the title a woodcut, a facsimile of which is given above.

This interesting little tract has a preface, in which the author explains the difficulty he felt in producing it in the short time that was allowed him for the purpose:—"Reader, when these newes were brought, and an importunitie used to me that I would give the same forme, and bestow an exhortation on them, I was unwilling, both in regard of that short space (of lesse than one day which was limited to undertake the matter) and also in respect of the usual unfaithfulness of



FLOODS AND TEMPESTS. 1613.

October last, a fleet of fourteene sayle of ships making from Newcastle towards London, laden with sea-coale and other commodities of those parts, had their passage, by the tyranny of the windes, most untimely stopt, and violently cast into the ocean's womb, in which ships were perished to the number of a hundred and forty seafaring men, besides other passengers, both of men and women, which at that time made their watery graves in the deepe sea. This first strooke feare into the hearts of people, which hath been since seconded with many calamities, which lieth heavy upon the heart of the reporter." The writer then goes on to relate that between "Dover and Calice there hath been found floating upon the waters in one weeke of fowle weather above seven hundred drowned persons of divers nations, as of English, Dutch, French, and Spanish, with parts and parcels of many splitted ships." Further details are given at great length and in rather a wordy manner. For instance, the writer describes the great number of women who are made widows by the disasters at sea, "besides fatherless children and children fatherlesse." Several examples are related of the force of the wind—"A man and his wife riding over Maidenhead Bridge upon one horse, by the fierceness of the wind, were blowne beside, and then drowned both horse and all, God be merciful unto us and preserve us from all such like mischances. The like mishap befell in November last unto two Yorkshire men, as it is verified by some gentlemen of the Inns of Court and Chancery, which knew the parties, the one of them a tanner, named Francis Browne, the other a clothier, called Richard Smith, both dwelling in a towne neare Wakefield side called Thorby; which two countrymen falling out upon small occassions wilfully purposed to come up to London, and their put their causes of themselves to the Lawes tryall; yet notwithstanding came they up together, where in riding over a bridge about Bedfordshire, and conferring of their inward grudges, they were blowne both beside into the river, where, by the fierceness of the windes, they were most lamentably drowned, both horse and men; and thus by sodaine death ended their malice, to the fear and amazement of all such as well could witness their envious proceedings. These and such like accidents may be fearful examples for the world to behold, especially for rich men, shewing to them the certaintie of life and goods subject to the chances of death and fortune, according to the saying of a worthy philosopher,

Full little thinks the man at morning sun  
What hap to him befalls ere day be done."

A great many other instances are related of the fury of the tempests, all of which the writer feels certain "have been laid upon us for our sinnes;" and winds up with a pious exhortation to take warning.

Another tract of the same character and date, also printed in black letter, has a larger and more elaborate woodcut on the titlepage, representing sinking ships, the shore strewn with dead bodies, and on the outside of a church tower the devil is seen throwing down the broken steeple. The following is the address to the reader—"Reader, I do here present unto thee and to thy understanding (if thou hast any) some part of the lamentable losses and unrecoverable mischances that have happened by occasion of these late blustering stormes of wind, and an innumerable deal of rayne, the which a great many thousands have too true cause to beleieve, because they are sharers in the misfortunes that this outragious weather hath caused. Now, if thou hast sustained no loss thyselfe, perhaps thou wilt not beleieve these things to be true that I have written; but if thou wilt or doest beleieve, then pray to God that it will please Him to give them patience that are losers, and humilitie that are winners, and give God thanks that he hath so blest thee that thou hast no share in these mis-haps. But if thou wilt not beleieve, goe and looke, or else remaine still in thy unbelief." A copy of the woodcut is given on the preceding page.

M. J.

(To be continued.)

The Derbyshire Chamber of Agriculture has passed a resolution approving of the Weights and Measures Act, and suggesting that the hundredweight should be the standard measure.

The poll upon the proposal of the Exeter Town Council to buy the gas works has ended in the defeat of the scheme by a majority of 4437 votes against 1018. About 2549 voters did not trouble themselves to vote.

The Inhabitants' Ball at Brighton was resuscitated on Tuesday night, when about 400 guests attended it in the Royal Pavilion. The rooms were specially decorated, and the band of the 5th Lancers played for dancing. The proceeds, which are expected to reach £100, will be devoted to the jubilee fund of the Sussex County Hospital.

Sir G. Merrick, Bart., has returned 25 per cent of their rents to the tenants on his estates, and Colonel North, M.P., has returned 10 per cent of their rents to his tenants, in consequence of bad times.—The Earl of Beaconsfield has paid the school and church rates of the tenants on his estate at Hughenden, Bucks, for the past three years, the sum being equivalent to 10 per cent on the half-year's rent.

Mr. Cross visited the General Register House, in Edinburgh, yesterday week, for the purpose of making inquiries into the working arrangements. He was accompanied by his son, the Lord Advocate, Mr. Jamieson (the Crown Agent), and Mr. Badenoch Nicholson (Secretary to the Lord Advocate). The Home Secretary was kept busy in Edinburgh on Saturday receiving deputations and granting interviews. In the evening Mr. Cross and his son returned to Lancashire.

Orders have been received at Chatham cancelling previous orders for the 2nd Battalion 5th Fusiliers and the 30th Regiment to proceed to India, and stating that the 29th and the 78th Regiments will be sent out instead. The 5th and the 30th have long been first on the list for foreign service. Orders have been given for the 1st Company Royal Engineers to be immediately brought forward for foreign service and to be made up to its full war strength. It is expected to be sent to the Cape of Good Hope.

General Grant, ex-President of the United States, arrived in Dublin yesterday week, and was received by the municipal authorities with great cordiality, the Lord Mayor welcoming him in the name of the Irish people, and accepted his visit as evidence of the good feeling existing between Ireland and America. The ex-President proceeded on Monday morning to Londonderry, where he was presented with an address by the Mayor and Corporation. In replying, General Grant spoke of his future movements, saying that he intended to visit India, China, and Japan, returning home by way of San Francisco. The General left Derry on Tuesday. At Coleraine he was presented with an address. Accompanied by General Noyes and General Badeau, he arrived in Belfast the same day. They were received on their arrival at the railway station by the Mayor, Mr. John Browne, and in the afternoon were entertained by the Mayor at luncheon in the Townhall, where a numerous company assembled.

## PRINCESS LOUISE AND LORD LORNE IN CANADA.

The reception of his Excellency the Marquis of Lorne, the newly-appointed Governor-General of Canada, and of his wife, her Royal Highness Princess Louise, at the city of Ottawa, the political capital of the Dominion, is the subject of a page of Engravings, from Sketches by Mr. Melton Prior, our Special Artist, published this week. They represent the arrival of the illustrious couple at Rideau Hall or Government House, Ottawa; the interview, at the Senate House, with a party of Mohawk Indians who came to present an address to the Governor-General; and the Princess, with her husband, accompanied by Colonel M'Neil and Captain Chalier, aide-de-camp, passing through the streets, in an open carriage, to see the torchlight procession, the "Civil Service Triumphal Arch," and the other illuminations and festive decorations of the city. We also give an Illustration of the scene, two days before, at the French Roman Catholic Convent in the City of Montreal, which was visited by the Princess and the Governor-General, and where, as described in our last, the girls were led forward, two little ones conducted by an elder sister, to kneel and offer bouquets of flowers, while verses of a congratulatory strain were read to the Queen's daughter. The remaining Illustration is that of a scene in the Province Building at Halifax, Nova Scotia, where the Marquis of Lorne, soon after his landing at that port, received a party of Micmac Indians, a once powerful tribe on that coast, now reduced to a very small remnant, and pensioners on the bounty of the British Government. They were attired in gaily embroidered pelisses and trousers, with ornamental chains and badges hung round their necks, and with moccasins on their feet. A similar costume was worn at Ottawa by the deputations from the Iroquois Indians and from the Mohawk Grand Council. The address presented by the latter was read by Dr. Oronhyatekha, who was clad wholly in buckskin, and wore the medal presented to him by the Prince of Wales. The representatives of the St. Andrew's and Caledonian Societies of Ontario, the former of which was established to assist distressed Scotchmen, the latter to cultivate a love of the history and literature of Scotland, waited on his Excellency. Mr. Adam Brown, of Hamilton, chairman of the united societies, read a brief, kindly, and eloquent address. Amongst those present was Hugh McKinnon, the champion Highland athlete of Canada. On his broad breast was a black velvet sash covered with forty-two glistening medals, gold and silver, trophies of his prowess in America and the Dominion. Mr. W. B. McMurrich, secretary of the delegation, presented her Royal Highness with a sprig of myrtle, the badge of the Clan Campbell, which the Princess accepted with evident pleasure. This delegation represented 8000 hardy and industrious Scotchmen in all parts of the province of Ontario. Distant Manitoba joined in the address, which was a real work of art, adorned, among other devices, with the beaver of Canada and the boar's-head crest of Argyll.

## THE DISTRESS AT SHEFFIELD.

The deplorable condition of the working classes in the manufacturing districts of the West Riding and South Yorkshire, North and South Lancashire, and South Wales, from the depression of the iron, cutlery, and cotton industries, still appeals to public sympathy. It is most severely felt in Sheffield; and we present an Illustration of the scene there witnessed on the day appointed for giving away soup to the distressed people, when crowds of children, with jugs and basins in their hands, beset the doors of the Vestry Hall at Brightside to receive the allotted portion. The Mayor of Sheffield, Mr. Alderman Ward, the Master Cutler, Mr. W. H. Brittain, Mr. Mark Firth, the Rev. Canon Blakeney, Vicar of Sheffield, the Rev. Dr. Potter, Rev. J. E. Johnson, of St. Jude's, Rev. R. Douglas, and others, have been actively engaged in relief operations. The Duke of Norfolk, who is the owner of large property in the town, and lord of the manor, has visited Sheffield for the purpose of rendering assistance to the local committee. The sum raised approaches £10,000.

On Saturday morning the Mayor of Sheffield gave a free breakfast in the Cutlers' Hall to 1000 men, women, and children. These for the most part were persons in the deepest poverty, and had received tickets for the breakfast from the various relief committees. The Duke of Norfolk was present, as well as a large number of ladies and gentlemen. The reports from district chairmen show that the distress is rapidly increasing in the east end of the town.

The Duke of Norfolk has offered to pay half the cost of laying out the recreation-grounds he recently gave to Sheffield, provided men are employed who want relief. The Duke's share will be about £1500.

In Wolverhampton the suffering amongst the families of ironworkers is without precedent. The Mayor appeals for clothing for women and children, who are reduced, some of them, to one garment. Firms and individuals are contributing coal in boatloads, and ladies are distributing blankets. In this town above 700 able-bodied men are found work (stone-breaking) by the Poor-Law Guardians.

The amount of distress amongst all classes of workmen in Blackburn increases. Great sacrifices have been made by those manufacturers who have kept their mills running. The Weavers' Association are engaged in compiling a census of the state of employment in Blackburn as far as the cotton trade is concerned. There is a cessation of work in all the building trades through the frost.

## MUSIC.

As already mentioned, the earliest musical performance of the new year was that of "The Messiah" at the Royal Albert Hall (on Thursday week), under the direction of Mr. William Carter. The next specialty was an extra "London Ballad Concert," last Saturday afternoon, when a very large audience was drawn by the attractions offered. Although these did not include any absolute novelties they comprised many popular pieces that are always acceptable in such efficient performances as those which are organised by Mr. John Boosey. Mr. Sims Reeves was not able to appear, as announced, and Mr. Maybrick—also absent on account of indisposition—was replaced by Mr. Alfred Moore. Among the specialties of the concert were Madame Sherrington's rendering of Miss Macirone's sentimental "Song over a child" and Taubert's "Woodland song." Madame Antoinette Sterling's fine delivery of Molloy's new song, "Darby and Joan," Cowen's "The Better Land," and the Scotch song, "Here's to the Year that's Awa'" (all encored), Miss Mary Davies's expressive singing in Cotsford Dick's "Olivia" (encored), Mr. E. Lloyd's excellent interpretation of Adams's "The Blue Alsatian Mountains," and Mr. Santley's vigorous declamation in Molloy's very characteristic song, "Polly"—Miss Annie Marriott and Mr. Barton McGuckin having contributed more or less effective performances. There was also some very good part-singing by the gentlemen of the London Vocal Union, and Madame Arabella Goddard played, with brilliant effect, pianoforte solos by

Schubert, Chopin, and Thalberg. Mr. Sidney Naylor was, as usual, a highly efficient accompanist. The evening concerts will be resumed on Wednesday next.

This week the Monday Popular Concerts were resumed, with the fifteenth performance of the twenty-first series. The occasion brought back Mlle. Marie Krebs, who played, as her solo piece, Beethoven's pianoforte sonata, entitled "Les Adieux, l'Absence, et le Retour," which she rendered with fine mechanism and sound classical taste. The accomplished pianiste was warmly welcomed on her reappearace, and greatly applauded after her solo performance. Mlle. Krebs also sustained the pianoforte part in M. de Saint-Saëns's quartet in B flat, op. 41, in association with Madame Norman-Néruda, Mr. Zerbini, and Signor Piatti, the three last-named artists and Mr. L. Rice having finely rendered Beethoven's string quartet in C, from the set of three (op. 59), dedicated to Count Rasoumowski. The remaining instrumental item of the programme was a sonata by Locatelli (originally for violin), played by Signor Piatti on the violoncello with admirable tone and style. Mr. Barton McGuckin sang with great effect arias by Felicien David, Salvator Rosa, and Franz Abt, Mr. Zerbini having been the accompanist. The first afternoon performance of the new year takes place to-day (Saturday).

For this (Saturday) afternoon an extra performance by the Sacred Harmonic Society is announced, being a repetition of "Moses in Egypt," the English adaptation (in oratorio form) of Rossini's Biblical opera, "Moscé in Egitto," already more than once noticed by us. On Friday evening next Handel's "Samson" is to be given by the society.

The Saturday Evening Concerts at St. James's Hall will be resumed this week, when the seventh concert of the series will be given, the programme including a selection from Gounod's opera, "La Reine de Saba."

An English version of Guiraud's "Piccolino" was successfully produced by the Carl Rosa Opera Company at Dublin, on Saturday last. Of this work we shall soon have to speak in reference to its performance at Her Majesty's Theatre by the same company during the approaching short season, which is to begin on Jan. 27 with an adaptation of "Wagner's "Itnzi,"" for the first time here, "Piccolino" being announced for the following Wednesday. As already stated, another interesting feature in Mr. Carl Rosa's new London season will be the production of Bizet's "Carmen" as a dialogue opera—according to its original intention—the English text being supplied by Mr. Henry Hersee.

A special evening service is to be held in Westminster Abbey next Tuesday evening, when portions of Bach's "Christmas Oratorio" will be rendered, with full chorus and orchestra.

Mr. William Carter is giving a course of pianoforte recitals at Steinway Hall, on the first Tuesday in each month, beginning this week and ending on May 6.

A meeting of the guarantors of the Norwich Musical Festival was held last week, when the profits of the last festival were returned at £312, and of this sum £220 was ordered to be distributed among the local charities. It was decided to hold the next festival in the autumn of 1881.

Our esteemed contemporary the *Choir* has changed its name to the *Saturday Musical Review*, its first appearance under this title having been with the beginning of the new year. Its scope is now considerably extended, and last week's number contained a pleasing new ballad, "My Love Beyond the Sea," composed by Mr. Arthur Sullivan.

## THEATRES.

Any change in the bill at the Vaudeville is indeed a novelty, the run of the comedy of "Our Boys" for 1277 nights having rendered alteration unnecessary. But on Saturday a slight one was ventured in the shape of a farce, written by John J. Dilley, and entitled "A Highland Fling," which led off the business of the evening. The rest of the performance consisted, as usual, of Mr. H. J. Byron's celebrated comedy aforesaid and Mr. Hay's farce of "A Fearful Fog." The scene of the new farce is in Mr. Popple's shop in Clerkenwell, and Mr. Coeur-de-Lion Popples is represented by Mr. William Hargreaves, who made on the occasion his first appearance at this theatre. Mr. Popples is a tobacconist, and has a daughter, named Seraphina (Miss Myra Holme), who is in love with Tom Flukes (Mr. C. W. Garthorne). Now, Tom imagines he has killed a rival, and comes to her for shelter; she, to disguise him, dresses him in the costume of a Highlander, and places him at the shop-door in lieu of the usual figure, a new one being required and intended to be brought home that day by her father. The shop is opposite Clerkenwell prison, from which it is understood that a prisoner meditates making his escape; accordingly, Sergeant Stocks (Mr. J. W. Bradbury) is on duty to prevent him; and it so happens that he also has adopted the expedient of keeping watch at the tobacconist's door, as the apparent Highland dummy. An obvious antagonism is thus prepared, out of which arise the humour and the fun of the farce. Seraphina, as we have already suggested, has a second lover, a rustic, William Barleywags (Mr. A. Austin), who is, however, ultimately discarded. The whole affair was lively, and achieved a success.

The entertainment given at St. George's Hall by Mr. and Mrs. German Reed rejoices in the return of Mr. Corney Grain from his Egyptian tour, who has brought with him "A Trip to Cairo," a musical monologue, in which he has embodied his recent experiences. Of these he makes a report, with the aid of his piano, without needing scenery. Such, however, is his skill, now well known and tried, that he can make his audience fancy the series of events, whether on board the steamer, or on land in Cairo, now sporting with the donkey-boys, now in the balcony of Shoppard's Hotel listening to an Arabian melody, and now mounting the Pyramids. The whole is most amusing, and realised with an ingenuity and a power which has secured for Mr. Corney Grain a reputation that places him ahead of the entertainers of the day.

Mr. and Miss Dietz will begin a series of recitations at Langham Hall on Wednesday next, with an excellent programme.

The Caritas Dramatic Club will give a performance at the King's-cross Theatre on Monday next in aid of the funds of the Middlesex Hospital, beginning at seven o'clock with "The Spitalfields Weaver," followed by "Farmer's Story," and concluding with "Turn Him Out."

During an exhibition held by the Fife and Kinross Ornithological Society at Kirkcaldy on Thursday, a pigeon valued at £100, which carried off the first prize, was stolen.

Mr. Frederick Walsh has been appointed to the judgeship in the Irish Court of Bankruptcy, vacant by the transfer of Judge Harrison to the Common Pleas.

Major Arthur Griffith, late Governor of Millbank, has been appointed by the Home Office Inspector-General of Prisons for England and Wales.



MIC-MAC INDIANS PRESENTED TO THE MARQUIS OF LORNE AT HALIFAX.  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE DISTRESS AT SHEFFIELD: CHILDREN WAITING FOR SOUP AT THE VESTRY-HALL, BRIGHTSIDE.



THE THAMES FLOODS: SCENE IN THE HOME PARK, WINDSOR.

## THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

Last week we attempted to grapple with 787 drawings at the Grosvenor Gallery—out of a total of 1151; and this week we are called upon to struggle with 1032 more works of various kinds at Burlington House. These numbers speak for themselves—that is to say, they indicate the necessity of dealing very summarily with portions, at least, of these colossal cosmopolitan gatherings.

At the Royal Academy there are 258 pictures in oil by Old Masters of all the leading schools and deceased British painters. This portion of the present display has been equalled, if not surpassed, on former occasions; though there are many works of high representative importance; and we cannot help noting with renewed wonder the apparently inexhaustible wealth of this country in art-treasures. But if there is any falling off in the picture department it is far more than compensated for by two new features in this tenth of the series of winter exhibitions in Piccadilly—namely, a splendid collection of 297 miniatures, mostly portraits of historical personages, and a magnificent collection of 477 drawings by Old Masters and deceased British painters. Those who remember the Exhibition of Portrait Miniatures of 1865 at South Kensington will find a collection of analogous value and interest at Burlington House from the cabinets of the Queen, the Duke of Buccleuch, and many others. To furnish the collection of drawings by old masters some of the richest stores in England have been laid under contribution, including those at Windsor, particularly the priceless series by Holbein, Raphael, Michael Angelo, and a selection by Leonardo da Vinci, which were not in New Bond-street last winter, together with those of the University of Oxford, the Duke of Devonshire, and many other distinguished amateurs. The two exhibitions—that at the Grosvenor Gallery and the Royal Academy—possess at this moment an assemblage of drawings by Old Masters scarcely to be rivalled in Europe. Certain masters are illustrated more fully than even in the Louvre or the Uffizi, the Academy at Venice, the Ambrosian Library at Milan, or in the Vatican; at Munich, Dresden, or Berlin. Moreover, the two exhibitions supplement each other most happily, any comparative deficiency in portions of one being counterbalanced by abundance in the other. The two should therefore be studied together. And as the number of drawings by Old Masters available for exhibition is limited, even in England, we strongly recommend our readers to seize this probably unique opportunity of making acquaintance with works which on careful examination will be found pregnant with instructiveness and delight. Our article last week on the exhibition in Bond-street was intended to have a general bearing, from technical and historical points of view, on the arts of drawing and design as practised by the Old Masters; we beg, therefore, that it may be understood to apply equally to both exhibitions.

As, however, an *embarras de richesse* is presented by this fresh mass of drawings, it may be a relief to turn our attention, in the first instance, to the more obviously attractive collection of pictures. We find, then, Room I. devoted, as usual, to the English School; but important examples will be found in other rooms. The earliest British picture is the bust-portrait of the Duke of Newcastle (50), Charles I.'s gallant Captain, by William Dobson, which shows how quite worthily the artist was styled the "English Vandyke," and how much of the work which passes under the name of the great Fleming may have been from the hand of his English assistant, William Hogarth, the first great painter of our school (not including the miniaturists), who formed himself independently of foreign precedent, is not represented in the field of dramatic satire, in which he stands supreme. In portraiture, however, he takes high rank with the bust of Dr. Arnold (32)—so lifelike, so bluff and bronzed, so full of warm blood, indicating, indeed, by the protruding eyes, a tendency to apoplexy. The bust of the fifth Duke of Devonshire (33) is hardly so satisfactory: the painter had so few aristocratic patrons that even honest Hogarth was perhaps tempted to flatter. But again it is Sir Joshua Reynolds who asserts himself as the great head of our school. Here we have his first portrait executed after studying in Italy—that of Lady Chambers (63), the wife of Sir William, the eminent architect, painted at Paris in 1752. Other rather early works are the careful and complete three-quarter portrait of the Countess of Chichester (163) and Miss Pelham (47), dated 1757, from both of which the warm glazes have fled, leaving only the cold underpainting and modelling in bluish grey. Of the portrait, painted in 1770-1, of Miss Kennedy, a favourite beauty in the demi-monde of the day, Sir Joshua himself wrote in a letter to Sir Charles Bunbury, by whom the picture was commissioned, "It has more grace and dignity than anything I have ever done;" and Reynolds was not so far mistaken, as some poets who have esteemed their feeblest performances the most highly—as mothers love best their worst offspring. We are told in Leslie and Taylor's "Life of Reynolds" that at the time this portrait was painted she was plying the influence of her charms on her Court admirers to procure the release of her brothers, condemned to death for the murder of a watchman in a street quarrel; in which she ultimately succeeded. Still more lovely, however, still more exquisitely sweet in expression, is the half-length of the Duchess of Leinster (16), to which the portrait of her husband (44) forms a worthy companion. Both were painted in 1775, when Reynolds had reached the acme of his power—when the conscientious rendering of the individuality was not yet neglected in the aim at typical generalisation, and a grander scheme of light and shade, ultimately too often degenerating into mannerism. Here, too, is the famous original engraved portrait of Charles James Fox (17), with the India Bill and the remonstrance of the Commons lying on the table, as so docketed there at Fox's special request, to record a protest of his settled convictions, although just before the picture was finished, in 1783, the Coalition Ministry had been defeated on the bill. Lastly, we have, in Sir Joshua's mostest manner, the charming full-length of the little Prince William Frederick of Gloucester (45), standing on the brow of a hill like the "Colinette" of four years back, presenting a three-quarter view, with his left arm akimbo drawing back the greyish purple silk mantle of his Vandyke dress, and the other at full length holding a plumed hat and resting on a stick, the pose being evidently borrowed from Vandyke's portrait of Charles I. standing before his horse.

Hanging as a pendant to this portrait (which will probably be the most popular in the exhibition), and thus almost compelling comparison, is "The Pink Boy" (39) of Gainsborough—so called, as in the case of "The Blue Boy," on account of the colour of the fancy Vandyke costume which the little unknown fellow wears. It is a charming sketch, that is all. Fascinating as is Gainsborough's art, it smacks of the amateur, compared with that of Reynolds, and hence is especially reductive to amateur judgments. The slight, thin, mannered, and apparently faded half-length of Lady Whichcote (13) is, however, a much less favourable and scarcely an average example of the painter. The best thing in the picture is the portrait of the white Pomeranian dog, which doubtless belonged to the painter himself, so often is it introduced. It is not difficult to understand that Romney

should have "divided the town" with Reynolds, so animated and pleasing are the female portraits by him, although the expressions are more self-conscious, and fall short of the innate high-bred grace of Reynolds's presentations of female beauty. The fault of self-consciousness is a little apparent in the arch twinkling smile of the three-quarter portrait of Mrs. Lee Acton (20). Two years after this lady died (in 1791) Mr. Nathaniel Lee Acton had a second wife painted by Romney—this time a whole-length, and the painter's masterpiece here. She is dressed entirely in white, and the immense Leghorn hat suits well the somewhat rustic beauty of the face—so prettily snooded by the broad white ribbons. Very charmingly *dégagé* is the three-quarter-length portrait, seated, of Mrs. Jeff Powys (251), the body inclined forward, the fore-finger caressing the chin. We hardly expect to meet with half-a-dozen works by Romney without encountering his bewitching model, Emma Lyon, or Harte, afterwards Lady Hamilton. On this occasion we see her as "Euphrosyne" (35), in a brilliant sketch, of which an excellent engraving, by Sheery, has lately been published. Hoppner, too, claims recognition in one of the sweetest portraits here—that of Lady Elizabeth Compton (1). But how inferior to all these in truthful natural taste is the half-length of "Mrs. Horsley Palmer" (3), with its vermillion cheeks and glassy eyes, by Sir Thomas Lawrence! Far better than this sample of the fashionable President of the Royal Academy fifty years ago is the small portrait by his pupil, Harlow (who died so prematurely), of James Northcote. The cold, intelligent, cynical look is peculiarly suggestive of the character of Reynolds's biographer, and evidently a not less faithful part of the portraiture are the lean nervous hands. Zoffany's bust portrait of Warren Hastings (12) (remarkable for the intelligent yet inscrutable character); the group of Sir Joshua Reynolds, J. Bacon, the sculptor, and Sir William Chambers (173); and the "Musical Party on the Thames" (27)—the party consisting of the family of William Sharp, are estimable for the evident truth of the portraiture and the thorough capable painting. Similarly honest and unpretending is the group of two Ladies Waldegrave (246), by Allan Ramsay. The picture must suffer from inevitable comparison with our recollection of the superb group of the three Ladies Waldegrave by Reynolds; yet it is not altogether impossible to understand why George III., with his Quaker-like tastes, "hating," as he confessedly did, "both poetry and painting," should have preferred Allan Ramsay's sober veracity to Sir Joshua's artistic and idealising treatment. The Scotch school of sound prose portraiture—elevated, however, in this instance, by emulation of Velasquez—is further illustrated in the half-length of Robert Allen (11), by Sir Henry Raeburn. The portrait-picture by Wheatley of the Duke of Newcastle and Colonel Litchfield returned, on their cobs, from shooting, with their keeper, and a good bag of game, Clumber House being seen in the background (14), is a work somewhat of the Morland type, painted without refinement in a sturdy, workman-like manner. We like best in it the Clumber spaniels.

Animal-painting by deceased English masters occupies a prominent position in this exhibition. Never, so far as our memory serves—not even by Rubens or Velasquez—has the horse been painted with such intimate knowledge of every part and "point," or greater technical mastery, than by James Ward, in the portrait, the size of life, of a favourite grey Arab belonging to the late Sir Hesketh Fleetwood, which dwarfs by its dimensions and obscures by its brilliancy everything else in the fifth room. The difficulty of modelling the horse, which is nearly white, was greatly enhanced by the choice of a light blue sky background. Otherwise the background is naught: there is no attempt at making a picture: we have simply a portrait. Nevertheless, this unique piece of horse portraiture should be in the National Gallery, though difficult to hang with ordinary pictures, on account of its magnitude and brightness. It is much superior to the bull now in Trafalgar-square, which James Ward painted in emulation of Paul Potter's overrated "masterpiece" at the Hague. Likewise very excellent in its way is the portrait (249), by the same, of a large boar-hound, called "Vic," which was taken by the late Sir Edward Cust from Joseph Buonaparte's baggage after the battle of Vittoria. There are also two very able, comparatively small, groups of "Mares" (223) and "Horses" (255), by Stubbs—whose speciality was horses, and whose work on "The Anatomy of the Horse" remains a standard authority with artists.

In landscape there is but one work, though of his noblest, by Turner, and, except one superlatively fine example of Vincent, and a good picture by Cotman (53), the Norwich school is unrepresented: there is nothing by Old Crome, nor Stark; there is no landscape, either, by Gainsborough, and a picture attributed to Constable (22) is small and not very characteristic; nor is there anything by Müller, Bonnington, Danby, Cox, and Stanfield, nor by Copley Fielding, James Holland, William Linton, and Henry Dawson. By the way, it would be but an act of only too tardy justice if the Academy were to procure for the next winter show a collection of works by the last-named artist, such as figured in the Nottingham Museum last year. Yet, despite the absence of so many of our finest landscapists this year, we hesitate not to say that there are half a dozen pictures in this present exhibition which suffice to indicate that for truth to nature, aye, and for masterly artistic treatment, the English school of landscape, notwithstanding a century's neglect by the Royal Academy, is, as a whole, the best the world has seen. French artists and critics were aware of this when our masters were pining on the brink of penury, or, like George Vincent, dying forgotten and unknown; and some of the greatest landscape reputations in France have been based on study of Constable, Bonnington, and Crome. Like the figure-painters during two centuries previously, our early landscapists looked too much at foreign masters. Thus Richard Wilson was evidently thinking of Claude when he painted the "View of St. Peter's, Rome" (234), and its fine companion "The Alban Hills and the Tiber" (240); yet, although we miss the unrivalled elegance in composition and the beauty and variety in details of the great Lorainer, there is a tender breadth of atmospheric effect, combined with a manly largeness of execution, which fills the mind, and which we would hardly exchange for charms of treatment addressed to aesthetic sympathies of a lower order. The little gem by Patrick Nasmyth, "A Surrey Lane" (7), can hardly be distinguished from the best Hobbema, unless it be for a touch of English sentiment. But, for true English feeling and English execution too, we commend the reader to William Collins's idyllic coast scene, with children, and a splendid effect of sunrise—as true as it is beautiful (40). It would be hard to find a Dutch master to compare for strength on the same scale with Sir Augustus Calcott's exceptionally large and fine "Returning from Market" (167). How solid is the painting here, how firm, and with what pre-determinateness of knowledge is there in the handling of the tree-trunks, the perspective of the road, and the masses of foliage! One can only object that the colour is limited to a rather impoverished key of green, brown, and grey, which Sir Augustus probably owed to the Dutchmen. But what will the visitor, who has possibly scarcely heard of the name of George Vincent, say to this large and—we had almost said, in point of merit—this stupendous picture of Yarmouth viewed from

Gorleston (248), which combines, with the veracity of a topographical chart, some of the worthiest attributes of Turner, and yet that is perfectly original—not even recalling his master, old Crome! The sky, with its subtle graduation of tone and focussing of light and discrimination of cloud-form and effect in different strata of air current, is one of the finest pieces of observation we remember to have seen. The eye follows, too, with corresponding delight the aerial perspective of the many planes of distance, from the foreground, with its varied accident and interest, to the shallows and the beached boats, thence to the river and estuary enlivened with sails, and beyond again to the long line of land faintly glimmering till it vanishes among the lowest bands of shimmering sunny cloud. And to think that such a painter should have worked among us, though only for a few years, here in London as well as at Norwich, in almost utter obscurity, and that the time of his death and the place of his burial are alike unknown! Lastly, we have Turner's magnificent masterpiece, "The Falls of Schaffhausen" (169). We happen to have stood on Turner's "point of station" for this picture about four months back; and we can vouch that there is but a modicum of literal truth in it. The local colour is not rendered: the water then was steely blue in its less troubled depths and less shattered curves; it might, however, become turbid after wintry rains—though always the foam would be more snowy white. Nor are there such inchoate masses of primeval rock to the right. But what of that? Turner was an epic poet, confronted by one of nature's elemental epic forces, and partly from the phenomena before him, and partly from the vast storehouse of memory supplemented by inexhaustible imagination, he derived materials wherewith, modified and harmonised, he handled the theme of the majesty, strength, swiftness, din, and terror of a great waterfall, so as to produce a pictorial epic. And he has succeeded as no other painter ever did.

The pictures by foreign masters, the miniatures and drawings, we must reserve for future articles.

## THE FLOODS AT WINDSOR.

At the end of last week, and on Sunday, a great extent of low-lying lands was overflowed by the rapid rise of the Thames. For a long distance above Windsor large tracts of land were submerged, including Windsor racecourse. On the Eton shore above Windsor Bridge, the Brocas, South Meadow, College Playing-fields, and the Timbrels were under water, as far as Willowbrook and nearly to the foot of the rising ground near Chalvey, more than a mile from the ordinary course of the Thames. The water was also running over the "slades," between Eton Cemetery and the Great Western Railway, and overrunning the lower land beyond. On the Windsor side of the Thames the Goswell Meadows were submerged. The water was in all the back gardens of King's-terrace, in the Arthur-road, and nearly surrounded the gasworks, close by. The meadow in the same vicinity in the front of Cambridge-terrace was under water. The houses which formerly were the first reached by the flood have been rebuilt above the flood level by the owner, Mr. Richardson-Gardner, M.P., since the last flood; and consequently the flood did not cause so much inconvenience and suffering as heretofore. Many of the cellars in High-street, Eton, were filled, there being as much as 4 ft. of water in those of the Bridge-House Hotel, near the bridge. The "Cobler" which separates the lock channel from the main stream was entirely under water, on the same level, above and below the weir. The water reached to the back of the houses in the Eton High-street, and flowed over the Playing-fields, isolating Eton sewage-pumping station, and filling up Pocock's-lane, which had been stopped up by the parish authorities. It almost extended to Willowbrook, the junction of the water on the upper and lower sides of Eton being only prevented by the raised causeway leading from the college to Slough. The Thames continued gradually encroaching upon the Home Park, on the north side of Windsor Castle. At Datchet, Old Windsor, and Wraysbury, a large extent of land, a great deal of which is sown with corn, was submerged. The road over Runnymede was impassable, and had to be closed. The Thames Conservators had been constructing a bridge between Clewer Point and the Great Western Railway Bridge, near Cuckoo Weir; but, owing to the flood, the work had to be abandoned for a time, and the timbers were spiked to prevent their being carried away. Nearly the whole of Monkey Island, a favourite fishing resort, was submerged, the water approaching quite close to Plummer's Hotel. The fields by the side of Bray Church were flooded, and the tower-road from that village to Maidenhead was impassable. We give an illustration of the appearance of the flood in the Home Park at Windsor.

## MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"A Dictionary of Musicians," Part V., edited by George Grove (Macmillan and Co.). The portion of this excellent work just published includes articles from Ferrarese del Bene (the sobriquet of Gabrielli, the celebrated Italian singer) to Guitar, the intermediate notices comprising subjects of still greater importance, among which those of Flute, Form, Franz, Gluck, "God save the King," Gounod, Grand Piano, Gregorian modes, Grétry, and Grisi are prominent. The work, when complete, will supply a want which has long been felt by amateurs and professors of the art in this country.

"The Organists' Quarterly Journal" (Novello, Ewer, and Co.). The number for the current month (Part XLI.) begins the sixth volume of this valuable series of compositions, all of which are expressly written for the work. The present issue contains an effective "Overture" by G. Merkel, a pleasing "Andante" by R. T. Monckton, a spirited "Postlude" by Dr. J. Naylor, a melodious "Andante" by Dr. Hiles, and a brilliant "Fantasia" by C. J. Frost. The editor, Dr. Spark (of Leeds), continues to maintain the interest of the publication.

Messrs. Hammond and Co (successors to the renowned Jullien) contribute some effective dance pieces to the music of the season, among them being "The Review Lancers" by Charles Coote, Josef Gung'l's "Epigramme" waltzes, those by Georges Lamotte entitled "Toujours et Encore" and "Pastorale," and Signor Ardit's brilliant waltz "Parla."

Among recent publications by Messrs. Weekes and Co. is a new edition (revised by Mr. E. H. Turpin) of Haydn's arrangement of a pianoforte concerto by John Christian Bach (a son of the great Sebastian Bach), known as "Bach of London," from his residence here. This quaint old piece has an antiquarian interest that renders its revival welcome. The well-known Scotch air "The Yellow-haired Laddie" is introduced in the last movement "The Singing Master's Assistant," by J. F. Duggan (also published by Messrs. Weekes and Co.), is a first course of vocal exercises that will be found very useful for teaching purposes. Two very graceful songs, "At her window" and "There sits a bird on yonder tree," both by Mr. A. C. Mackenzie, are also issued by Messrs. Weekes and Co.

## OBITUARY.

SIR JAMES MATHESON, BART.

Sir James Matheson, Bart., of the Lews, in the county of Ross, and Achany, in the county of Sutherland, a great landed proprietor in Scotland, Lord-Lieutenant of Ross-shire, F.R.S., died at Mentone on the 31st ult. He was born in 1796, the second son of Donald Matheson, chief of the clan Matheson (formerly holders of large estates in Sutherlandshire), by Katherine, his wife, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Mackay, of Larig, and was educated at the High School and University of Edinburgh. For many years Sir James was a partner in the firm of Jardine, Matheson, and Co., of London and Canton, and long resided in China. In 1842 the merchants of Canton and other Chinese cities presented him with a valuable service of plate, in recognition of his exertions in promotion of British commerce there. He sat in Parliament for Ashburton from 1843 to 1847, and for the united counties of Ross and Cromarty, 1847 to 1868; and for his noble benevolence and untiring efforts in alleviating the sufferings of the inhabitants of the island of Lewis during a severe famine, 1845-6, he was created a Baronet in 1850. Sir James married, 1843, Mary Jane, fourth daughter of the late Michael Henry Perceval, Esq. (by Anne Mary, his wife, daughter and coheiress of the late Sir Charles Flower, Bart.), but had no issue. The baronetcy is consequently extinct.

SIR ST. GEORGE GORE, BART.

Sir St. George Gore, eighth Baronet, of Manor Gore, in the county of Donegal, died on the 13th ult., at Inverness, aged sixty-seven. He was the only son of Sir Ralph Gore, seventh Baronet, by Lady Grace Maxwell, his wife, daughter of Barry, Earl of Farnham, and represented the well-known Irish family of Gore, of which the Earl of Arran and Lord Harlech are scions. Sir St. George has died unmarried.

MR. NORTHEY.

Edward Richard Northey, Esq., of Woodcote House, Epsom. One more of the very few remaining survivors of the Old Peninsular Officers has been taken away. He was born in 1795, the eldest son of the Rev. Edward Northey, of Woodcote House, Epsom, and Box, Wilts, Canon of Windsor, and nephew of the late General Sir Herbert Taylor. In 1811 he joined the 52nd Light Infantry, served with the Light Division in the Peninsular War, and took part in the battle of Waterloo. He was wounded by a piece of a shell at Vittoria, and had the Peninsular medal with six bars, and the medal for Waterloo. In 1818 he exchanged as a Captain into the Scots Fusilier Guards, and soon afterwards left the Army. Mr. Northey was a J.P., and D.L. for Surrey, and High Sheriff in 1856. He married first, 1828, Charlotte Isabella, second daughter of General Sir George Anson, G.C.B.; secondly, 1844, Louisa, eldest daughter of the Rev. C. Hesketh.

The deaths have also been announced of—

John Marshall, Esq., J.P., on the 1st inst., at Borrowstounness, North Britain.

Professor Jackson, lately one of the theological professors of Glasgow University, on the 24th ult., in his eightieth year.

Francis Reid, M.D., C.M.G., Inspector of Hospitals, Chief Medical Officer and President of the General Board of Health, Mauritius, on Nov. 20, at Rosalie, Beau Bassin, Mauritius.

Mrs. Lucy Anderson, widow of G. F. Anderson, Esq., on the 24th ult., aged eighty-nine. This lady was for many years Pianist to the Queen.

Dr. M'Devitt, Roman Catholic Bishop of Raphoe, on the 6th inst., at the house of his brother, at Glenties, in the county of Donegal.

Mrs. Faraday, widow of the celebrated Michael Faraday, on the 6th inst., at her residence, Barnsbury Villa, Liverpool-road, aged seventy-nine.

The Rev. George Watson Smith, M.A., late of Newick House, Cheltenham, and formerly Rector of Fyfield, Hants, on the 30th ult., at Sherborne Lodge, St. Leonards, in his sixty-seventh year.

Lieutenant R. H. Perry, on the half-pay list, at the age of eighty-six years. Mr. Perry served with the 44th Regiment in the Peninsula, and assisted in the retreat of Sir John Moore. He was also present in the North American campaign.

Mr. John Johnson, in his seventy-second year, the architect of St. Paul's, Camden Town, St. Matthew's, Oakley-square, St. Luke's, King's-cross (since removed to make way for St. Pancras station), the Alexandra Palace, and numerous other churches and public buildings.

The Rev. Dr. Artom, Chief Rabbi of the Spanish and Portuguese congregations throughout England, suddenly, at Brighton, on the 6th inst. He was forty-four years of age, and a native of Genoa, in Italy. His volume of sermons, published a few years back, attracted general attention.

Dr. Mapleton, Inspector-General of the Army Medical Department, at Exeter, on the 1st inst., in his sixty-fifth year. The deceased officer became an assistant-surgeon July 12, 1839, and served in the Gwalior campaign of 1843 with the 40th Regiment, including the battle of Maharajpore, for which he received the Bronze Star.

Professor De Vericour, who had been professor of modern languages at the Queen's College, Cork, since the opening of that institution, a few days ago, after a short illness. At his funeral on Tuesday all the professors of the college, about one hundred students, and a large number of the inhabitants of both city and county, were present.

The Right Hon. Anne, Baroness Montford, on the 27th ult., at her residence, 6, Milton-street, Dorset-square, in her seventy-eighth year. Her Ladyship was daughter of William Burgham, Esq., of Upton Bishop, in the county of Hereford, and was married, in 1837, to Lord Montford, whose title became extinct at his decease, in 1851.

The Hon. and Rev. Hervey C. Bagot, M.A., second son of William, second Lord Bagot, by his second marriage with Lady Louisa Legge, daughter of George, third Earl of Dartmouth. Mr. Bagot was born Dec. 17, 1812, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, at which University he graduated B.A. in 1834 and M.A. in 1837. He was formerly a Fellow of All Souls' College, and had been Rector of Blithfield since 1846.

General James Webber-Smith, C.B., Colonel of the 14th Foot, at Brighton House, Bedford, on the 31st ult., aged sixty-nine. This distinguished officer, who entered the Army July 11, 1826, served with the 48th Regiment, and was wounded in the campaign against the Rajah of Coorg; he commanded the 95th in the Crimea, and was severely wounded at the battle of the Alma.

The Hon. and Rev. Henry Rodney, M.A., Prebendary of Hereford and Vicar of Eye, on the 31st ult. He was born

Sept. 30, 1790, and was the last surviving son of George, second Lord Rodney, by Anne, his wife, daughter and coheiress of the Right Hon. Thomas Harley. The great Admiral Rodney was his grandfather. Mr. Henry Rodney, educated at Westminster, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, was J.P. and D.L. for Herefordshire. He was never married.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

LELU (Dundee).—In No. 1816 the Pawn mates only in the event of Black advancing the Q Kt P; or, as we usually put it, for the sake of brevity, "accordingly."

W. McA (Chichester).—Thanks; the revised versions shall receive our best attention.

J.T.—There appears to be a second solution by I. K B P takes P, &c.

A W (Woodbridge).—No. 1819 is more difficult than you have supposed. Try again.

W D C (Abney-road).—See note as to No. 1819. The problem shall be examined and reported on due course.

S T (Notting-hill).—The King can castle after being checked if it has not been moved.

F F (Bury st. E.).—We have no objection to the course you propose.

L S D (Guildford).—Only the correct solutions are acknowledged.

PROBLEMS received from Triton, W McArthur, C W, J O'Brien, W D Cronin, J Armstrong, and J G Finch.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1817 received from "How's That," Thomas Guest, G C Baxter, and Carlos.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1818 received from G C Baxter, "How's That," Thomas Guest, Jane Neven, R L (Pontypridd), Cant, Emilio Frau, Painter of Shepherd-a-lush, and Alpha.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1819 received from M Whiteley, J Parkinson, B L Dyke, A Tremaine, L Shawcross, N Cator, Helen Lee, B Templeton, H Barrington, D W Kelly, L S D, N Warner, M O'Halloran, S Western, R T King, F R Jeffrey, B Turner, H Langford, Victorine S Farrant, J P Ellard, E Elbury, W Newton, G L Mayne, R H Brookes, C S Cox, T W Hope, Coppiabino, T R Y, R Ingrossell, J de Honsteyn, T Edgar, W Warner, C G Ellison, R Arnold, An Old Hand, Elsie V, Jane Neven (Utrecht) Onnes (Utrecht), T Greenbank, Fairholme, R Roughhead, A R G, W C Dutton, R L (Pontypridd), St J E, G Fo-brooke, Bosworth, Mechanic, P Hampton, F V P, H Burgher, Kitton, Norman Rumbelow, J Wontone, H Barrett, W E Tarre, C C E, East Marden, Alpha, Liz, G C Baxter, J W W, A Scott, How's That, P le Page, Americaine, P S Schenle, M McEdith, Cant, I G Finch, Leonora and Leon, and J Hereward.

NOTE.—This problem cannot be solved by 1. Kt to Kt 4th or 1. Kt to K sq. as a large number of correspondents have supposed.

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1818.

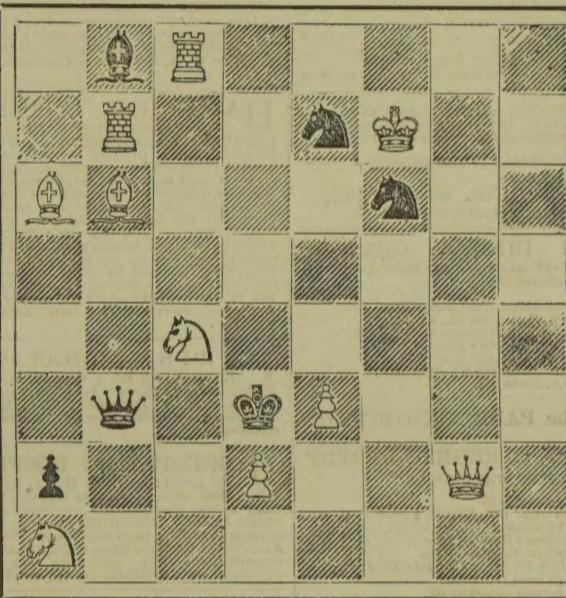
WHITE. BLACK.  
1. Q to K 5th P takes Q.  
2. R takes R (ch) Kt takes R.

\* If Black play 1. P takes Kt, White continues 2. Q to Kt 7th, and mates next move.

## PROBLEM NO. 1821.

By H. E. KIDSON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

## CHESS IN MANCHESTER.

One of twenty Games played simultaneously by Mr. BLACKBURNE.  
(Irregular Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	12. Kt to Kt 5th	P takes Kt
2. P to Q 5th	P to K 3rd	13. Q to B 3rd	B to Kt 2nd
3. P to Q B 4th	P to Q Kt 4th	14. Q to R 3rd	Kt to K 5th
4. P to K 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	15. Q takes K P (ch)	K to R sq
5. P takes K P	P takes P	16. Kt to B 3rd	R takes Kt
6. Q to B 3rd	P takes P		

The end is at hand, and it is accomplished in Black's best style.

17. P takes R Kt to Kt 4th

18. Q to B 5th Kt takes P (ch)

19. K to K 2nd Kt to R 5th

20. Q to B 4th B to B 6th (ch)

21. K to B sq Q to Q sq

22. B to Q 2nd Q takes B

23. Q to Kt 8th (ch) B to Q sq

24. K to Kt sq B takes R

25. K takes B Q to Q 4th (ch), and Black mates in a few moves.

## CHESS IN BRISTOL.

One of six Games played simultaneously by Mr. E. THOROLD.

(Allgaier Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. T.)	BLACK (Rev. Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. T.)	BLACK (Rev. Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	11. B to Q 3rd	B takes R P (ch)
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P		
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Kt 4th		
4. P to K R 4th	P to Kt 5th		
5. Kt to K 5th	P to Q 4th		
6. P to Q 4th	P to K R 3rd		
7. Kt takes B P	K takes Kt		
8. B takes P	P takes B		

Although the order of the moves is changed, the position is now identical with that springing from Mr. Thorold's attack in this gambit.

8. B to Q 3rd

Black loses much time on this and the following moves. B to K 2nd at once would have been more to the purpose.

9. P to K 5th B to Kt 5th (ch)

10. P to Q B 3rd B to K 2nd

11. P takes Kt B takes K

12. P to Kt 3rd B to K 2nd

13. Castles K to Kt 2nd

14. Q to K 2nd P to B 4th

15. P to K 6th A deadly stroke!

16. B takes Q Kt R takes B

17. R to B 7th (ch) K to R 3rd

18. Q to K 5th B to B 3rd

19. Q to B 6th B takes P (ch)

20. P takes B Q to Kt 4th

21. Q to R 7th (ch) B takes Q

22. R takes R Mate.

M. won. Lost. Drawn.

Even games ... ... 1 ... 0 ... 2

P and move ... ... 2 ... 1 ... 0

P and two moves ... ... 1 ... 1 ... 1

Knight ... ... 4 ... 3 ... 1

CHESSE INTELLIGENCE.

A Match between Captain Mackenzie, the American Chess Champion, and Mr. Richmond, of Buffalo, has just been brought to a conclusion. Three games were played on even terms, three in which the champion yielded the odds of Pawn and move, three at the odds of Pawn and two moves, and eight at the odds of a Knight. The score of the play, for which we are indebted to the *Turf, Field, and Farm of New York*, is as follows:—

M. won. Lost. Drawn.

Even games ... ... 1 ... 0 ... 2

P and move ... ... 2 ... 1 ... 0

P and two moves ... ... 1 ... 1 ... 1

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THE GOLD MEDAL, Paris, 1869.  
THE GRAND DIPLOMA OF HONOUR, Paris, 1874.  
LA MEDAILLE D'HONNEUR, Paris, 1867.  
THE PRIZE MEDAL, London, 1862.  
LE DIPLOME DE LA MENTION EXTRAORDINAIRE, Amsterdam, 1869.  
THE GOLD MEDAL AND DIPLOMA OF MERIT, South Africa, 1877, &c.

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